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Heath Bars Deal; 3-Day Week Could Last Until Spring

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath is prepared to bar Britain on a three-day work week at least until spring rather than yield to the wage demands of the nation's coal miners. In a wide-ranging interview, held in a dim and chilly drawing room at 10 Downing Street, Mr. Heath took a decidedly tough line on the issues in the controversy, the worst industrial crisis here in years.

The 57-year-old prime minister, who is taking a major political gamble in his fight with the miners, was interviewed as Britain went into its second three-day week. There was no sign of an end to the dispute, which arose after the miners refused to work overtime, thus reducing vital supplies of coal by nearly 60 percent.

(Scattered strikes and calls for a military curfew dampened hopes today as Britain's 270,000 coal miners entered the ninth week of an overtime ban. Reuters reported.)

In Scotland, nine union leaders called for tougher tactics, including a shortened work week. The miners are not affected by the three-day week now in force in most industries to conserve electricity supplies.

Mr. Heath asserted his belief that the miners had already been offered a "specially favorable" deal and must now settle within the limits of the anti-inflation law. He said the present emergency measures, which threaten large-scale unemployment, would "carry us through spring" when the demand for power drops.



Edward Heath

900,000 Jobsless

The number temporarily laid off by the crisis today reached 900,000, the government announced. This figure represented an 18 percent increase over last Friday's figure. The total affected by the three-day week is expected to rise into the millions if short-time working continues through next month.

By his tone, manner and words, Mr. Heath reflected an uncompromising mood. His supporters call him a man who refuses to yield on matters of principle; his critics, a man whose inflexibility gets him into trouble.

Sitting in what is called the White Drawing Room, with its landscape and its piano, Mr. Heath spoke bluntly not only about the present crisis, but also about the Common Market, strains in transatlantic relations, the American press and other matters.

Faulkner Quits Top Party Job Holds Leadership In Belfast Council

By Richard Eder

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Brian Faulkner resigned today as leader of the Unionists, Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant party, but he declared that he will continue as head of the province's new governing executive.

Mr. Faulkner's resignation came after a vote on Friday in the Unionist ruling council gave a majority to those who opposed his policy of sharing power with northern Roman Catholics and of participating, together with the government of the Irish Republic, in a Council of Ireland.

Mr. Faulkner's loss of control of the Unionist party, which dominated Northern Ireland's politics for 50 years and is now irrevocably split, is a blow to the policy of reconciliation agreed on last month by the London and Dublin governments and the moderate Protestant and Catholic leaders who make up the new executive. It is not a fatal blow, at least for the present.

After a long meeting today with his Unionist supporters in the Northern Ireland Assembly, Mr. Faulkner was able to produce a declaration showing that 18 of the 30 have decided to remain loyal to him.

Those 18 votes, along with the 19 of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party and the 8 of the nonsectarian Alliance party, give the coalition executive 45 of the Assembly's 77 votes. The three groups that make up the hardline Protestant opposition—the anti-Faulkner Unionists, the Rev. Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionists and William Craig's Vanguard—control 32 votes.

The leaders of the SDLP and the Alliance declared today that Mr. Faulkner's troubles with his own party would not affect his coalition. Even though Mr. Faulkner no longer has the largest block of votes in the coalition, his partners made it clear that they would not challenge his right to lead the executive to hold the largest number of seats on it.

Former Colleagues

The anti-Faulkner movement that won control of the Unionist party machinery on Friday is led by John Taylor and Harry West, former colleagues of Mr. Faulkner's. It drew much of its strength from the district among many Northern Irish Protestants for the links being set up between the North and the South through the Council of Ireland.

The council, which was agreed upon during last month's truce talks and which will come into existence when the British, Irish and Northern Irish governments meet to ratify the agreement, will have very limited functions. But it symbolizes the possibility that some day Ireland will be united.

Mr. Faulkner, proclaiming the need to cooperate with the Northern Catholics and with the SDLP, found his support among lower-level members of his party gradually whittled away. Today, he attributed his defeat partly to the failure to win the support of the Catholic community, and partly to the presence in the Unionist council of members who also belong to hardline groups, such as the Vanguard.

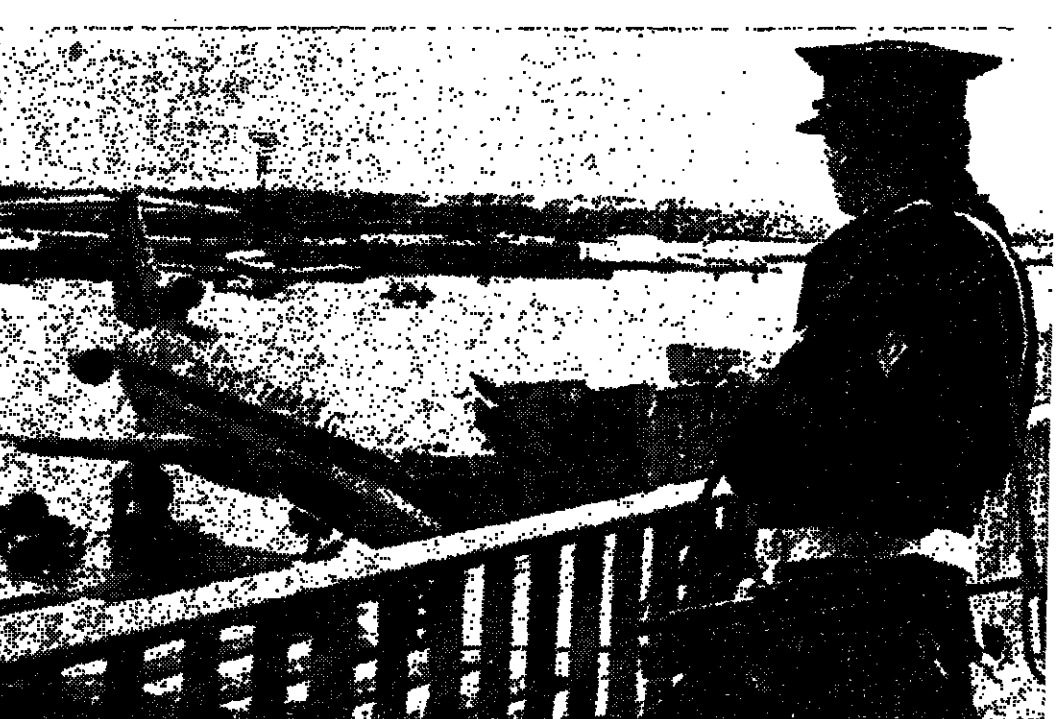
By a vote of 457-374, the Ulster Unionist Council, in effect, rejected the proposal that the council be a two-to-one Protestant majority, and the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

Mr. Faulkner, 52, said in his resignation statement, "It would be wrong to continue in leadership of a party organization which has rejected the policies on which my colleagues and I fought the Assembly elections."

Mr. Faulkner won the Unionist leadership in 1971 after a lifetime in politics.



SECURITY MEASURES IN LONDON—Searching a cyclist at Heathrow Airport.



AND IN PARIS—Armed riot policeman surveying passenger traffic at Orly Airport.

'Virtually Useless' Tanks Withdrawn Heathrow: Real Alert Behind Show

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 7 (VFP).—The girding of London Heathrow Airport with tanks, troops and police during the weekend was largely a demonstration to convince terrorists that the airport is no longer one of their most attractive targets in Europe, it was learned today.

The show began winding down today when the military withdrew 15 Scorpion light tanks that had been deployed and intelligence sources disclosed the role of the armor as props in some grim theater.

Authorities had told journalists that they were concerned about Arab terrorists' losses in Europe with SAM-7s, Soviet-made missiles, and their portable launchers—equipment that officials feared might be used to attack low-flying airliners.

In the first official explanation of the troops' deployment at Heathrow, Home Minister Robert Carr today told the Press Association in an interview that, in fact, there had been reports that Arab terrorists planned to use stolen surface-to-air missiles to shoot down a plane. He did not elaborate.

Other officials indicated, however, that the real point of the military operation was to change Heathrow's security image.

The Scorpion tanks are dramatic-looking, because of their 76-mm guns, but they would be virtually useless in a battle against terrorists at a crowded civilian airport, authorities acknowledged.

The Scorpions provided material for some splendid photographs. Once the pictures had been taken, the tanks could be sent back to their parks.

Officials emphasized, however, that security at Heathrow has now been heightened markedly. Its vital element consists of unpublicized and unphotographed marksmen concealed in and around the airport.

The big show was mounted because the government feared that terrorists were beginning to regard Heathrow as an easy mark.

Late in December, authorities were tipped off about the arrival of six Arab terrorists. But despite the advance warning, the six slipped through the inadequate security net and are now believed to be in France.

Last week the government publicly hesitated over whether to bring charges against an American and her Moroccan and Pakistani male friends for allegedly smuggling arms. The three were finally charged on Saturday, but not before London's indecision had been well advertised.

The final straw was a front-page story on Friday in the Daily Mail, a staunchly pro-government paper. It disclosed that only four or five armed policemen were regularly on duty at Heathrow.

That day, according to sources here, Home Minister Carr decided that an impressive demonstration was required. The next morning, it was disclosed that tanks, armored cars, 320 soldiers with machine guns, submachine guns and self-loading rifles and 200 policemen with guard dogs were surrounding Heathrow with a protective shield.

Yesterday, the shield was extended to the Great Park of Windsor Castle, which lies under a Heathrow approach route. Today, soldiers and police continued to man check points and stop cars on roads leading to the airport.

Officials have acknowledged that security at Heathrow had lagged behind the protection given other European airports—even that at Rome, where the latest massacre of civilians took place. But now, according to the officials, Heathrow is as tightly guarded as any, even though the real security does not rest with the published players in the staged extravaganza.

The airport has a perfect record in dealing with the underground Irish Republican Army. In nearly five years of IRA guerrilla attacks, not a single plane bound for Belfast has been hijacked.

At Belfast itself, armed soldiers patrol Aldergrove Airport and harriers keep cars from getting close to the air terminal. The IRA has succeeded in planting a few bombs at the airport's parking lot. One went off last June in the cargo area, shattering glass and slightly injuring eight persons. That was the worst security breach.

The Heathrow security show is expected to continue for some days and to be duplicated at provincial airports. The purpose is to demonstrate that the main British air-travel centers are all well protected.

Italy TV Drops Skit on Qadhafi

ROME, Jan. 7 (AP).—A television skit by comedian Alighiero Moschese, imitating Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi and scheduled on a national program for Saturday night, was scratched, apparently for fear that the Libyan might take it seriously and protest to Italy.

The daily Corriere Della Sera wrote that the skit was dropped "for fear of new absurd demands by the Libyan president." A network spokesman said that the skit was not shown because "the program was already too long."

Col. Qadhafi had demanded the removal of the editor in chief of Turin's daily La Stampa for a satirical feature about him.

Yen 'Devalued' 6.7% as Dollar Continues Rise

Japanese Fear New Rate Will Aid Inflation

U.S. Currency Climbs to Level Of February

By Carl Gewirtz

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan's currency was effectively devalued 6.7 percent today when the Bank of Japan abandoned its support for the exchange rate of 360 yen to the dollar that had been prevailing since early November.

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPT).—Further strides on the major foreign exchange markets today pushed the dollar back to the levels established in the second official devaluation last February.

The dollar jumped in quick steps to a rate of around 300 yen when the central bank left the market.

The value of the yen will be maintained at a minimum rate of 300 to the dollar for the time being, officials at the Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry said.

This is equivalent to a devaluation of 11.7 percent from the 360 rate that prevailed from the time the yen was "floated" in February 1973 until early November.

A lower value for the yen will make Japanese goods less expensive in foreign markets, which should boost sales at a time when domestic demand is expected to diminish under the effects of a severe domestic credit squeeze.

But the yen's decline in value will also mean that imported goods will cost more, putting additional pressure on inflationary tendencies here.

The weakness that followed the February but as all currencies floated—which had been dubbed the unofficial third devaluation—is now only a memory and the question hanging over the market is whether the dollar will continue to climb back to rates established in the first devaluation in December, 1971.

At stake as the dollar appreciates is Western Europe's struggle to keep a lid on rising prices. For as the dollar increases in value, so do Europe's costs for importing essential raw materials.

The dollar rose 3.5 percent against the deutsche mark today, despite the Bundesbank's public sale of \$2.85 million—its largest officially announced intervention of the past three working days—in an attempt to arrest the dollar's advance.

Today's gain to 2.8825 DM puts the dollar inside the 2.885-2.965 DM band established in the February 1973 devaluation.

However, the French financial "tourist" franc at 5.16 to the dollar today, a 2 percent drop from Friday, is well within the December 1971 band of 5.005-5.2310. The commercial franc, which is tied through the joint float to the other key monies of Europe, is well past the February 1973 central rate of 4.80 and on the verge of breaking into the December 1971 band. It fell 3.5 percent today to 4.9175 to the dollar from Friday's 4.8375.

A uniform move back to the 1971 exchange rates would give European goods a boost on world markets—prices for these goods would be cheaper in terms of other currencies—but conversely would take away some of the competitive advantage won for U.S. exporters.

Thus, it is generally expected that the U.S. authorities would welcome a request from Europe to enter the market to sell dollars in order to stem the advance of the U.S. currency.

Among the Europeans, only West Germany has sufficiently large holdings of dollars to attempt to counter the dollar's advance. It has spent \$143.65 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Japanese executives, noting that the country's wholesale price index advanced nearly 30 percent in 1973, tended to focus their comments today on the disadvantages of yet another increase in costs. Along with higher raw material prices as a result of the devaluation, Japanese companies appear to be facing wage increases of at least 20 percent this spring.

At the same time, shortages of various materials and emergency cuts in oil and electric power supplies are making it difficult for them to produce enough goods to meet demand.

A decision late last month by Persian Gulf nations to double the posted price of crude oil triggered, through a somewhat long time, today's de facto devaluation.

Shiro Yokota, a spokesman for the Bank of Japan, said that the balance of payments, already running substantial deficits since last March, will be severely affected by sharply higher oil prices. Japan, dependent on overseas supplies for more than 99 percent of the oil it consumes, is the world's largest petroleum importer.

"We thought we could no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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On Long-Term Price Policy Oil-Exporting States Agree To Consult With Importers

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The world's major oil-producing nations agreed today to consult with oil-consuming countries in an effort to find a formula for stabilizing runaway crude-oil costs.

Officials of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which produce 85 percent of world oil imports, said OPEC's economic commission will consult with the United States, Europe and Japan on methods of establishing an oil-price policy.

Such contacts would be the first of their kind.

OPEC officials said it was agreed that the system of pricing crude oil should be based on the cost of other raw materials and on the price of manufactured goods that the producers buy from the importers with their oil earnings.

The agreement to consult consuming nations was reached at a four-hour meeting of ministers of OPEC member states, who will continue their talks tomorrow.

Gen. Dhaif, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia.

Gabon is attending the conference, at Geneva's Intercontinental Hotel, as a nonvoting associate member of OPEC, and Trinidad-Tobago as an observer.

Moves to begin a government-to-government dialogue follow the collapse of the international system of production and marketing of oil based largely on major Western oil firms.

In the last two weeks, the major oil exporting nations have doubled their prices to an average of about \$10 a barrel (35 gallons).

OPEC officials said these prices are still less than could be got on the free market in view of the fuel shortage caused by Arab oil cutbacks.

"We do not want to set prices as high as the market will bear. We don't want to strangle the West's economy, because our economies would suffer also," an OPEC official said.

Mr. Perez La Salvia said the producing nations increased the cost of crude oil to get a bigger share of oil-company profits and boost their oil earnings buying power.

Kuwait's Oil Minister Abdul Rahman al-Ahli said no new price increases will be decided at the Geneva conference.

"We are not discussing prices; we are discussing policy," he said.

Shah Says Iran To End Sales of Crude Oil by '85

HAMBURG, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Shah of Iran said today that by 1985 his country will export its petroleum only in the form of products processed from crude oil by the petrochemical industry.

"By 1985, I will sell my oil in the form of petrochemical products," the Shah said in an interview with the weekly West German magazine Der Spiegel. "I will sell you aspirins. I will sell you proteins. But I will not sell you crude oil."

The Shah advised other Europeans to substitute some other form of fuel for the oil they now burn for heat, light and power.

"This should be a new form of energy, for instance, atomic energy," the Shah said. "I hope that solar energy or some other form of energy can very quickly be developed for this purpose."

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No New Proposals Reported Israel, Egypt Hold New Talks On Disengagement of Troops

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Israel and Egyptian military negotiators continued discussions here today on how to separate the forces along the Suez Canal cease-fire lines, but there was no word of an expected Israeli proposal for a limited withdrawal.

A United Nations communique, issued after the session, said only that the delegations agreed to meet again Wednesday.

It was the fifth meeting in 12 days between three-man teams led by Maj. Gen. Mordchaï Gur of Israel and Maj. Gen. Tahar Magdoub of Egypt, with Lt. Gen. Zeno Sifianov, Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East, presiding.

They are seeking a formula for disengaging troops, confronting each other along the canal since the fourth Arab-Israeli war in October.

30-Minute Recess

There was a 30-minute recess about midway through the two-hour session while the Israeli delegation telephoned Tel Aviv. Sources close to the Egyptian delegation said that no new proposals had been put forward today.

Government officials in Tel Aviv said earlier that the Israeli negotiators in Geneva had been instructed to submit new proposals for disengagement of forces around the Suez Canal.

But more detailed and definite proposals were expected only after a decision by the Israeli cabinet later in the week.

Israeli officials have not said whether Gen. Gur and his assistant negotiator, Col. Dov Sion, were returning to Tel Aviv soon for consultations. Following talks last week in Washington between Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Gen. Dayan said on his return from Washington yesterday that he had reached agreement with Mr. Kissinger on a formula for disengagement but he would not say what the formula involved.

Israel was understood to be prepared to withdraw its forces from the west bank of the Suez Canal to the strategic Mitla and Giddi Passes, the Sinai Peninsula, 30 to 50 kilometers back from the east shore.

This would leave Egypt in control of both banks of the waterway, enabling it to reopen the canal, blocked since the war in 1967, and repopulate the "ghost" towns in the area, the Israelis say.

Israel was understood to want a reciprocal thinning out of Egyptian forces on the canal's east bank.

But Egypt was believed to be demanding a prior commitment from Israel that it would eventually withdraw completely from the Arab territories it has occupied since the wars of 1967 and 1973.

Dayan Briefs Mrs. Meir

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Gen. Dayan today briefed Premier Golda Meir, who was confined to her bed with a virus infection, on his talks in Washington with Mr. Kissinger. No details were released.

Supported by New Laws

Watergate Unit Goes Back to Court for Tapes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—New moves in the Watergate affair were under way today with the Senate Watergate committee going to court to press an earlier line of attack to overcome President Nixon's refusal to surrender more tapes and documents.

The committee's lawyers formally sought an early ruling on whether the President can legally refuse to heed the panel's demands for White House tapes and documents.

The President categorically refused Friday to obey three subpoenas by the committee de-

manding he produce more than 500 tapes and documents.

Yesterday, a spokesman in San Clemente, Calif., where Mr. Nixon has been staying since just after Christmas, said the President might not issue a promised summary of taped conversations he had about the June, 1972, burglary and bugging of the Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate complex here.

While the Senate committee was going to court over Watergate, some members of the House Judiciary Committee were getting a closed-door briefing from their new special counsel, John M.

Doar, on the status of an investigation into whether the President should be impeached.

Fifteen senior members of the committee have chosen Albert Jenner, a Chicago lawyer, to assist them in the committee's investigation. Mr. Jenner, 66, is chairman of the American Bar Association's sec-

tion on individual rights and responsibilities.

Latest public opinion soundings indicate a tiny majority of Americans do not want the President to be impeached—not because they believe in his innocence but because of concern about the harmful effect of impeachment on the country.

Lawyers for the Senate Watergate committee indicated in advance of filing their new brief that they did not intend to press further now on the Nixon-rejected subpoenas. The subpoenas are for 492 tapes and 37 papers—in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

FBI Questions Model

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP).—The FBI has questioned and released a 25-year-old American woman (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Russia Unenthusiastic

Leftists Fleeing Chile Finding Most Communist Doors Closed

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—Despite their frequent expressions of solidarity for the late President Salvador Allende's attempts to bring socialism to Chile, most Communist countries have failed to open their doors to the thousands of leftists forced to flee Chile after September's rightist coup.

The office of the UN high commissioner for refugees has had so much difficulty finding places for non-Chilean refugees registered at sanctuaries established after the bloody coup that it issued a special appeal to 30 countries on Dec. 30 seeking places for them.

Vivenda Dazal, regional representative of the high commission

in New York, said that, so far, places have been found for about 1,400 of the 2,500 refugees registered with the United Nations.

Aside from those refugees—mostly Latin American exiles who sought refuge from their own governments in Mr. Allende's Chile—there are thousands of Chileans not eligible for UN aid looking for homes and jobs in other countries.

Mr. Dazal said that Cuba had offered to take more than 100 non-Chilean refugees, some of whom have already arrived, and East Germany has said it would accept about 70. Yugoslavia also said that it would accept some refugees under the UN program, but those are the only Communist countries that have done so.

No Moscow Response

The Soviet Union, which had close ties with the Chilean Communist party and Mr. Allende's coalition government, has not responded to the UN appeal or announced any plans to take refugees.

A Soviet diplomat here said that the UN request is being considered by the Soviet government and a decision will be made in the near future.

The Soviet press has bitterly criticized the military overthrow of Mr. Allende and has made frequent demands for the release of political prisoners, particularly high Communist party officials.

An article in the Communist party newspaper Pravda on Dec. 30 described the efforts of exiled Chileans to organize resistance to the new junta, but it failed to mention the search for homes and jobs for the many refugees fleeing the new government.

Moscow's lack of enthusiasm about the non-Chilean refugees is understandable, diplomatic sources said, since many of them are Trotskyites or other unorthodox leftists who have been critical of the Soviet Union.

Some Bitterness

Many Chileans seeking new homes, however, are loyal members of the Chilean Communist party, which has supported the Soviet Union since the party was founded about 50 years ago. Moscow's failure to welcome these refugees, many of them in desperate situations, has caused some bitterness among Latin American leftists, correspondents in South America report.

Observers in Washington pointed out that the Soviet Union has no tradition of welcoming political exiles, although it did take a fair number after the Spanish Civil War.

Like many other governments, the Kremlin apparently fears that political exiles can be a source of domestic unrest.

Most Latin American countries also have been reluctant to accept more than a small number of refugees from Chile.

Western European countries have accepted the largest numbers of non-Chilean refugees through the UN program. Mr. Dazal said, Sweden has taken 400, most of whom have already arrived; Switzerland is taking about 180 and France has pledged to take more than 100, he said.

The West German government said Friday that 220 Chileans had arrived there so far, and several hundred more would be given asylum.

May Move On

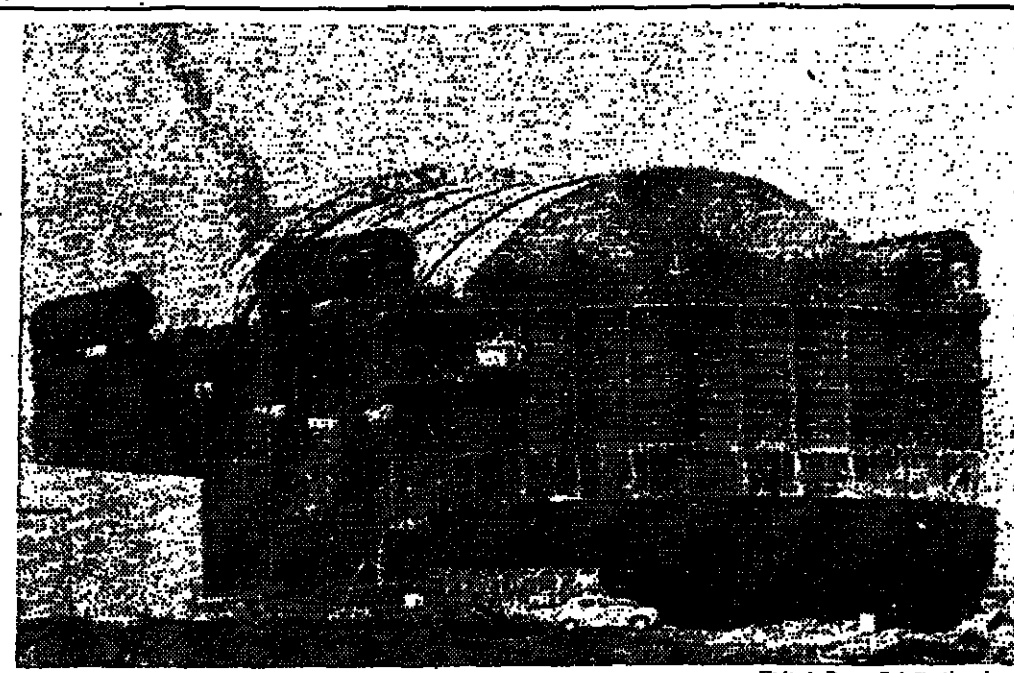
Mr. Dazal also expressed hope that East Germany might be "carrying the ball" for other East European countries in accepting refugees from Chile. He said that some who went first to East Germany might move on to other countries.

Washington's response to the UN appeal was a quiet offer to accept some refugees under the "people's authority" of the attorney general, bypassing certain immigration restrictions, such as the usual two-year waiting period for immigrants from the Western Hemisphere.

State Department sources said that the UN so far has submitted 54 applications for visas to the United States from non-Chilean refugees in Santiago. The sources said that about 20 families were accepted, since most of the couples have two or three children.

The first refugee family to come here under the special program, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Reyes and their two young sons, arrived in the United States Friday, the State Department said.

Mrs. Reyes is from El Salvador, while her husband and children are Chileans. They are sponsored by Church World Service and are expected to settle in La Jolla, Calif.



MYSTERY BARGE—Photo of huge submarine barge (note size of cars), built by billionaire Howard Hughes for underwater mining, that was quietly towed out to sea over the weekend to a secret destination. While details have yet to be released, the barge is expected to work with another vessel to help sweep ore from the ocean floor.

Family Planning Program In Louisiana Faces Charges

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7 (NYT).—A family-planning program here that has been hailed as a peace-setter in the struggle to control the world's population is under heavy attack from two levels of government.

Federal and state officials are investigating a wide range of charges against the Louisiana Family-Planning Program, which is administered by Family Health Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, with public and private money. The program is helping to devise birth-control and health programs in Brazil, Colombia and Mexico and has helped start a system in Illinois similar to the one in Louisiana.

Officials of the program have been accused of misusing millions of the \$25.5 million of federal, state and private money it has spent since its founding in 1966. They have been accused of trying to buy political support in a number of places, from the White House to the Louisiana governor's office, using favors, kickbacks, patronage and lavish parties. Some have been accused of profiting personally from their official connections.

Investigators say they expect indictments by a federal grand jury during the coming weeks.

The state canceled its \$10-million-a-year contract with Family Planning for birth-control services and is providing its financial support on a month-to-month basis. Family Planning's future will be in jeopardy if it does not get a new state contract.

In addition, serious questions have been raised about the effectiveness of the program, which has been studied widely by birth-control experts for its methods and its claimed success in this heavily Roman Catholic state.

The state's Subdivision and Analysis Office has challenged the program's claim of having significantly reduced the Louisiana birth rate. The head of that office says the program's administrators have "lied" and manipulated statistics.

Dr. Joseph D. Beasley, chairman of Family Health Foundation, has predicted he will be indicted. He charged that the investigation has been inspired by this state's "organized medicine" and its public health bureaucracy, which, he said, felt threatened by the effectiveness of the program.

He accused Gerald Gallinhouse, the U.S. attorney, of "inadvisable" interference.

Sympathetic to their concern, the organization agreed to their request.

At the same time, the AFSC, from its own funds, remitted to the government the equivalent of the full amount it should have collected from Mr. Cadwallader and Mrs. Cleveland.

As she and her late husband had done every year since 1949, Mrs. Cleveland, after filing her tax return, sent a check for the amount still owed—not to the Internal Revenue—but to a "humanitarian" agency of the government such as the Children's Bureau or the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Her check was returned to her and IRS collected the delinquent taxes, plus 6 percent interest and penalties, from both her and Mr. Cadwallader by attaching their bank accounts.

IRS thus twice collected the taxes due, once from the individuals and once from the AFSC. A claim of the AFSC for a refund was denied.

Nixon Backing Up Slightly

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 7

(AP).—A Gallup Poll conducted at the end of 1973 showed that 29 percent of those interviewed approved of President Nixon's performance in office. That was 2 points above the year's low.

The latest poll was made Dec. 7-10. Mr. Nixon got his lowest rating of the year in the Nov. 2-5 poll, when only 27 percent said they approved.

Mr. Nixon's popularity has fluctuated only by a few points in surveys since late September, according to the Gallup organization. The rise at the end of the year resulted from a sharp increase in the South after the President's Operation Candor speaking tour there.

Mr. Nixon's job rating has declined 39 points since last January, when a survey taken immediately after the Vietnam peace settlement showed a record 68 percent expressing approval.

Court Applies Religious Test In U.S. Tax-Withholding Case

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (WP).—A federal judge in Philadelphia has declared unconstitutional the withholding-tax provision of the Internal Revenue Code insofar as such withholding by an employer violates religious beliefs of employees.

The decision of U.S. District Judge Clarence C. Newcomer Jr. was made in what the judge termed "a rare and distinct case" brought jointly by the American Friends Service Committee and two of its employees, Lorraine Cleveland and Leonard Cadwallader.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Cadwallader, who have since left the AFSC, were conscientiously opposed to paying that portion of their income tax which was used for military purposes.

In December, 1969, they formally requested the committee to stop withholding from their salaries 51.6 percent of the tax for which they are liable; the figures represented what they calculated to be the portion of tax money used for war purposes.

Agreed to Request

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Beagle Fans Spur Pentagon To Seek New Test Subjects

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The Defense Department, stung by tens of thousands of complaints about the use of beagles as research animals, is looking for new ways to carry out some military experiments.

None of the estimated 1,000 beagles used in military research has been pulled off projects already in progress, but a high-level Pentagon group of specialists is searching for alternatives. "We expect some reduction in the beagles we'll use," Col. William C. Augerson said.

Computer Substitutes
Col. Augerson, an Army doctor in the Office of Defense Research and Engineering, said in an interview that the alternatives include increasing use of non-humanoid pets, as well as computers which can often be substituted for animal research.

The Air Force uses about 400 beagles in an experiment to determine the effects of long-term exposure to gasoline fumes. The Army employs beagles to test the effects of nerve gas components, but no dogs are actually exposed to the final product.

Cats, rabbits, pigs, goats, rats and mice are also used in military labs.

But it was public notice of the beagle experiments by Rep. Les Aspin, D. Wis., and full-page ads placed by anti-vivisectionists, which drew an outpouring of complaints from pet owners.

Rep. Aspin said in July that the Air Force was buying 200 beagle puppies with vocal cords tied off for laboratory tests.

The Air Force said then that tying off vocal cords to prevent barking is a painless procedure and that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not object.

But Col. Augerson said he is considering eliminating the "de-barking" practice. He said he has told project directors, "If you're starting up something new, use models that don't require the use of beagles."

But he said it is doubtful that the dogs can be completely eliminated as research subjects. In many cases, he said, "the price tag may be too high." Other kinds of animals are very expensive to breed and obtain.

Yet beagle research "deeply moves large numbers of our citizens," he said. "It makes people angry that we're using a lovable, affectionate, common family pet."

Mails Delay
Papal Paper's
Yule Article

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano today published an article on the significance of Christmas—13 days after the festival itself.

The paper, explaining the delay, said: "Because of the irregular postal service, the article which [Michele] Cardinal Pellegrino [archbishop of Turin] sent us for Christmas suffered a long delay. We trust the author and our readers will understand."

U.S. Unit Probes Ad Denying Eggs Linked to Heart Disease

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The Federal Trade Commission is investigating a series of advertisements, sponsored by the egg industry, that disavow a relationship between eating eggs and developing heart disease.

The commission expects to decide within a few months whether to proceed against the industry for "unfair and misleading" advertising. Richard Herzog, director of the commission's Division of National Advertising, said he had directed his staff "to investigate the matter thoroughly and with dispatch."

At issue is the claim made in three advertisements, published in two major newspapers, that "there is absolutely no scientific evidence that eating eggs in any way increases the risk of heart disease."

Two organizations, the American Heart Association and Action for Safety and Health, a Washington-based legal-action organization, have filed complaints with the FTC challenging the truth of the ads.

Injunction Asked

The complaints call upon the agency to file a cease-and-desist order to obtain an immediate injunction to block further ads and to require "corrective" ads telling consumers how they have been misled. Should such a case come to trial, it is likely to be an explosive airing of a long-simmering controversy over the relationship between the consumption of high-cholesterol foods and the risk of heart disease.

The yolk of eggs is the most concentrated source of cholesterol among commonly eaten foods. One large egg yolk contains approximately 275 milligrams of cholesterol, or 35 percent of the amount recommended for daily consumption by the American Heart Association, the National Academy of Sciences and other leading health organizations.

This recommendation is based on a variety of scientific studies that indicate that consumption of large amounts of cholesterol-containing foods raises the amount of cholesterol in the blood and that a high level of cholesterol in the blood increases the risk of heart disease.

The egg industry disputes the evidence, calling it "unproven" and "unscientific." The industry further develops its argument—offering evidence—in a booklet prepared in conjunction with the ads, which were placed by the National Commission on Egg Nutrition, an industry-supported educational association. The industry has distributed 50,000 copies of the booklet during the last month to individuals, schools and physicians.

Patricio, Joert Confer

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Rui Patricio met with French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today. Mr. Patricio, who is on a two-day visit, will confer with President Georges Pompidou tomorrow.

Burger Fears Load of Cases For High Court Could Double

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger predicted yesterday that the case load of the Supreme Court, now more than 3,000 a year, would double by 1987 if no steps were taken to deal with what he called the "appalling mass of litigation" inundating the federal court system.

"Within a decade, unless we find some solution," he said in a year-end review, "we may well see the nine justices facing a case load exceeding 7,000 cases a year, nearly one new case every hour of the day and night, weekdays and weekends included."

A committee appointed by Justice Burger recommended a year ago the creation of a new National Court of Appeals, to reduce pressure on the Supreme Court. The new court would decide less significant cases at a level just below the high tribunal, screening out part of the justices' present work load. That plan aroused considerable opposition from judges and lawyers who oppose limiting the rights of litigants to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Justice Burger has not advanced the proposal but has challenged the bar to suggest a better solution. In his year-end review, Justice Burger reported that the backlog of cases in the entire federal court system, now 125,000, did not increase in the last year, after steadily moving upward from 68,000 in 1960. This was achieved, he said, by judges "working harder than ever before."

Between 1968 and 1973, the average number of cases handled by U.S. District Court judges increased from 285 to 349 a year. The comparable work index for judges of the United States Court of Appeals rose from 85 to 156, he noted.

Justice Burger said it was "clear now" that the federal court system needed more judges than the 600 presently authorized, in order to cope with the mounting work load.

South California, Battling Floods, Faces New Storm

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP).—Southern California, already contending with record rain and snow falls and mud slides, braced for a new storm today.

After the worst storm in recent memory during the weekend, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department said food shipments may be limited if snow continues to block mountain roads. Nearly four inches of rain fell in downtown Los Angeles yesterday.

Highway crews worked to reopen roads as new mudslides developed. More slides were feared as up to four inches of rain was forecast for mountain areas.

Hundreds of motorists were stranded in mountains from Santa Barbara to San Diego after the storm dumped four to five feet of snow on resort areas, authorities said. Drifts of up to 25 feet were reported on some roads.

About 2,000 families were reported trapped in the Lake Arrowhead area. Schools will be closed until at least Wednesday, authorities said.

About 300 persons in Los Angeles County's Topanga Canyon were being evacuated for fear of further flooding.

Cardinals' New Dean

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 7 (UPI).

—Pope Paul VI today appointed Luigi Cardinal Traglia, 78, as the new dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, to succeed Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, who died Dec. 17. Carlo Cardinal Confalonieri was named sub-dean.

11 Killed, 6 Hurt As Plane Strikes Airport Lights

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 7 (AP).—Eleven persons were killed and six injured when an Air East commuter plane crashed on landing here last night.

Authorities said that the twin-engine craft, landing gear up, struck a recently installed bank of approach lights on the Johnstown-Cambria County Airport's main runway shortly after dusk.

The plane, a Beechcraft-99, turbo-prop, flipped and broke in half, authorities said. The fuselage came to rest atop an embankment while the nose of the aircraft was thrown about 75 yards away, officials said. There was no fire.

The plane, which was coming from Pittsburgh, carried 15 passengers and a crew of two. The crash, owned by Allegheny Airlines, was on a regularly scheduled flight of Air East, which leased the plane.

The pilot and 10 passengers died. The co-pilot and five passengers were injured.

30 Airline Jets Were Lost in '73

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP).—Thirty airline jets valued at \$283 million (\$151.3 million) were lost in disasters last year, Lloyd's of London reported today.

Lloyd's said 933 passengers died in the accidents, against 1,300 in 25 jet losses the preceding year.

Known statistics concerning the Soviet airline Aeroflot show five jetliners lost and at least 113 persons killed, Lloyd's said.

The largest single loss for underwriters in 1973, Lloyd's said, was a \$10-million Japan Air Lines jumbo jet blown up by hijackers at Benghazi, Libya, in July.

A New Type of Flu in U.S.

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 (UPI).

—The National Center for Disease Control says the first laboratory-confirmed cases of a new type of Hong Kong flu have been reported in Georgia and California. The NCDC said the cases are isolated and no outbreaks of the influenza-like disease have been reported in the United States.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



As Canard Enchaîné Affair Heats Up

French Stumble Through Own Watergate

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, Jan. 7 (WP).—Despite the barely disguised amusement in French government circles over the Nixon administration's Watergate scandal, local officials give every appearance of making similar errors in handling a major scandal of its own.

More than a month after sophisticated bugging equipment was found accidentally on the premises of Le Canard Enchaîné, the satirical weekly, the government is embarrassed by what looks like a classic effort to stall the judicial investigation.

No longer does Prime Minister Pierre Messmer suggest that the whole operation was staged to boost the Canard's sales (although press men have more than doubled to over a million copies thanks to the scandal). President Georges Pompidou, in fact, seemed to be indulging in wishful thinking when, in his traditional New Year's meeting with the press, he insisted that what the weekly dubbed "Watergate" was just a "prank."

Week after week, information

about the bugging attempt has come to light—thanks apparently to leaks from disident members of the police—which reflects unfavorably on the government's protestations of innocence.

A Quack With Bite
French public opinion is increasingly persuaded that the government ordered the offices bugged because of growing embarrassment over the Canard's revelations, a phenomenon which began in 1916 when the "Chainé Duck" (a slang term for "gagged newspaper") was founded to protest World War I censorship.

Increasingly at stake in the present case is the defiance of the courts by the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire, the French counterespionage organization.

From the start—much to the anguish of the entire government, especially Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin and the DST—the Canard has printed the names and job descriptions of DST agents who installed the bugging equipment while disguised as "workmen."

Today, the judge investigating the case questioned the concierge of the Canard building, who said she recognized a DST agent as one of the men involved. Mrs. Micheline Bérin identified Inspector Georges Laborde of the DST as one of the bugging team.

She told the weekly magazine Le Point and radio interviews that Mr. Laborde had three times asked her for the Canard office keys in the guise of a workman. Last week, Le Point reporters took Mr. Laborde's address book. Mrs. Bérin there, she recognized the agent as he was leaving his home.

Inspector Laborde said through the DST that he would sue the magazine for libel.

The DST line of defense is that the Official Secrets Act—a piece of cold war legislation covering everything from industrial to military spying—absolves its agents from testifying. The Canard's lawyer argues that the bugging attempt was a classic case of invasion of privacy unrelated to espionage.

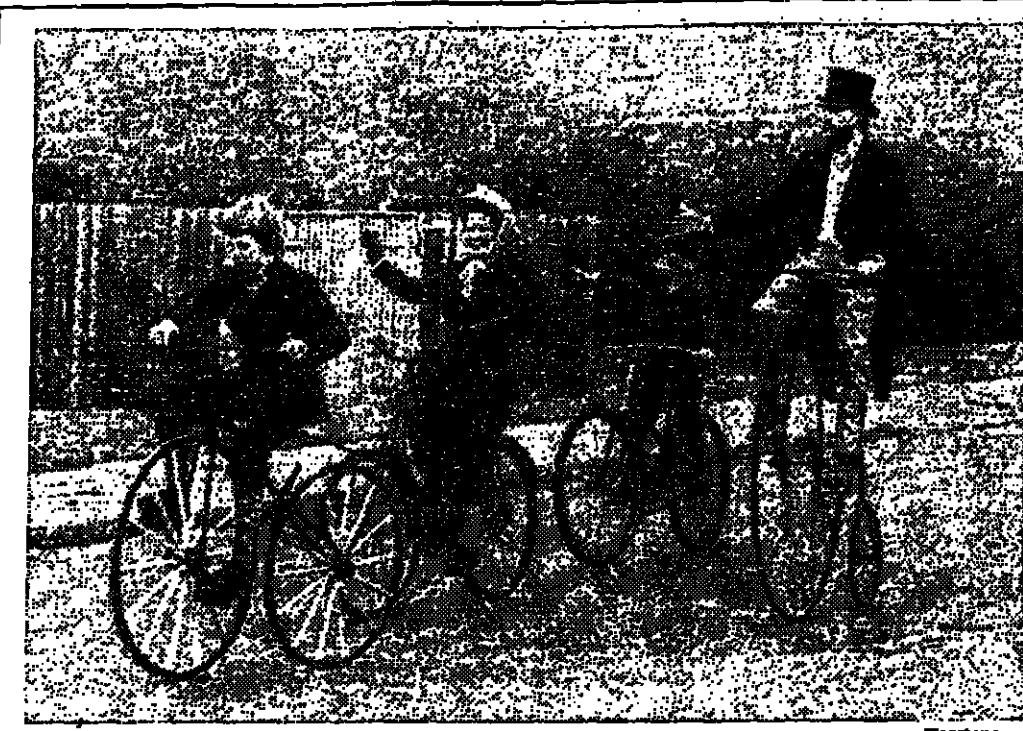
French jurisprudence is at odds with the DST brief if only in the name of all citizens' equality before the law. And the judiciary showed its courageous colors immediately by assigning two judges to the Canard case largely because it was decided—most unusually—that the police could not be trusted at all in the investigation.

DST Makes Charge
DST chief Henri Buisson apparently sought to bury his case by addressing a letter marked "confidential-defense" to Alain Bernard, the senior inquiring magistrate on the case. According to leaked press reports, the letter charged that various Canard staffers were "sympathetic to a foreign power," a charge serious enough to stop the investigation there and then, if the judge so agreed.

DST agents have testified in trials in public, or in camera if secrets were involved. But as the Canard commented acidly, the difference apparently is that the DST "shows its hand when it is doing the accusing but puts on a mask when it itself is being accused."

Moreover, the DST seems to be taking the least convincing leaves from the Watergate book in proclaiming its innocence in the Canard case and defending its reluctance to have its agents testify on the grounds that this "would risk demolishing the organization."

Although the Fifth Republic has proved remarkably successful in bouncing back from equally damaging scandals, the government's present evasive tactics, rightly or wrongly, are being taken as a hypocritical form of confession.



ENERGY CRISIS TOGETHERNESS—Happy English family on Birmingham bikes.

The Tradition of Listening-In Found Uninterrupted in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 7 (NYT).—The wife of the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Sandro Pertini, was talking on the telephone with a friend recently when the latter said: "I'm going to hang up now because the line surely is tapped."

A male voice broke in: "Go ahead, you may speak freely, ladies. I'm leaving you alone, my shift is over, anyway."

The incident was disclosed in a recent interview by the chamber speaker, who constitutionally is the nation's third highest official after the president of the republic and the speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Pertini, a Socialist who under Fascism spent many years in jail as an enemy of the dictatorship, charged publicly that his home and office phones were being tapped and said that he would not be surprised if microphones had been planted in his chamber office.

Lack of Outrage
Although the press has given great exposure to the bugging affair, many Italians are reacting to it with a ho-hum attitude or even with hilarity rather than with outrage.

The Italian way of Watergate, as the widespread practice of electronic eavesdropping is now called here, is new only in name.

When Sen. Cesare Merzagora, then speaker of the upper house of parliament, became acting chief of state after President Antonio Segni was stricken by a circulatory ailment in the 1960s,

he found a confidential report on his desk every morning.

As Sen. Merzagora told it later, the daily document contained juicy tidbits about the peccadilloes of politicians and other personages, obviously based on monitored phone conversations.

The daily breakfast-time offering of other people's secrets may or may not be a prerogative of the head of state. It certainly has a long tradition in Italy.

Agents Took Turns
Benito Mussolini would start his working day at the Palazzo Venezia scanning the phone-tapping reports that his secret police chief, Arturo Bocchini, sent him.

This was before tape-recording, and hundreds of police agents took turns in a huge hall at the Interior Ministry, taking shorthand notes of what was being said over tapped phone lines.

Even then, eavesdropping was old hat. Renaissance rulers throughout Italy had their palaces honeycombed with hearing tubes so the rulers could hear what was being said by visitors in their waiting rooms and by prisoners in their dungeons.

In Syracuse, Sicily, tourists are shown the Ear of Dionysius, an S-shaped artificial cave with astonishing acoustics that the Greek and Roman tyrants are said to have used to hear the whispers of captives.

Present-day Italy seems to be full of such "ears," as indicated by the recent bugging scandals. The chamber speaker's disclosures are only the latest example.

Percy Winner, War Reporter, Novelist, Dies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (NYT).

Percy Winner, 74, a former foreign correspondent who had recently been director of foreign area studies at American University, died of cancer Saturday.

Mr. Winner was regional chief of the Office of War Information in 1943 for France, Belgium, North Africa, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Later he became a senior editor and foreign correspondent of the New Republic and wrote three novels based on his European experience: "Dario," "Scene in the Ice-Blue Eyes" and "The Mole and the Beam."

A 1918 graduate of Columbia University, Mr. Winner studied at the Sorbonne and worked in Paris for the Chicago Tribune, the New York Sun and The Paris Herald. Later he was with the United Press and the New York Evening Post, often covering Italy during Mussolini's rule.

In the early days of radio, he was a commentator with WINS and the Columbia Broadcasting System, and in 1937 he became director of short-wave broadcasts for the National Broadcasting Co.

32 Lost As Ferry Sinks

MANILA, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Eighty-two persons were feared drowned early Saturday when the ferry Tagbilaran sank in strong winds and rough seas off the central Philippines. Rescue ships picked up 135 survivors. The 100-ton boat was returning to Cebu city from Baybay town in Leyte Province.

Cambodian Forces Blocking Red Thrust at Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 7 (AP).—More than 3,000 government reinforcements, backed by 75 armored vehicles, have been rushed to the northwest defense line to counter a large insurgent force threatening Phnom Penh from an area five to seven miles northwest of the capital. Field reports said today.

Three spearheads of armored personnel carriers were attacking a rebel pocket along a broad front in open rice fields along a seven-mile arc, the reports said. Villagers fleeing the area told newsmen they saw "many, many dead Red Khmers" being carried to the rear in ox carts and on litters.

National police sources said the rebel thrust into the region north of Pochentong Airport and northwest of the capital was a major effort by the insurgents to pierce Phnom Penh's defensive perimeter.

U.S. sources estimated that 3,000 rebels, in a quick maneuver during the last two days, have pushed into Phnom Penh's northwest defense zone.

At midday, rebel forces had penetrated to within one mile of Pochentong Airport, but government armored units attacking across a broad front had pushed the insurgents back more than a mile by late afternoon, capturing almost 600 weapons in the operation, the field reports said. The government reinforcement action was uncharacteristically rapid and the movement may have caught the insurgents off guard.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon military command said government forces killed 31 Communist soldiers in repulsing a series of attacks in two provinces of the Mekong River Delta yesterday.

Communist troops were driven off after attacking a government infantry element near Cal Lay district town in Dinh Tuong Province, 45 miles southwest of Saigon, leaving 20 of their dead behind, the command said. Government casualties were given as one killed and one wounded.

Lesotho Reports 3 Attacks in 'Plot' Against Regime

MASERU, Lesotho, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—Armed groups made concerted attacks on three police stations in northern Lesotho early today. An official statement linked the incidents with an apparent "plot to overthrow the government by force."

A statement from the office of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan said the attacks, apparently unsuccessful, were believed to have been carried out by supporters of the main opposition Basutoland Congress party.

The statement added that on Saturday Lesotho police had searched a vehicle bearing South African registration plates and found that it was loaded with explosives.

Two of its occupants were arrested, the statement said, and "the initial impression of the police on interrogation of the two men detained was that they were part of a massive plot to overthrow the government of Lesotho by force."

The prime minister's office mentioned no casualties, but an unconfirmed report said an attacker had been shot dead and two policemen abducted.

The official statement did say that, on being repelled, some of the attackers were seen to flee across the border of this small, black-ruled monarchy, known as Butha Buthe, into South Africa, which surrounds Lesotho.

S. African Opposition Party Signs Race Pact With Zulus

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 7 (WP).—A five-point plan for racial peace in South Africa has been signed by Chief Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu nation, and Harry Schwarz, Transvaal head of the opposition United party. The document aims to establish the basis through which South Africa can provide "equal opportunity, happiness, security and peace for all its people."

The "declaration of faith," announced during the weekend in Makhabetini, Zululand, is the first time this century that such a document has been signed by black and white leaders. It sets out the principles for racial co-operation, placing the emphasis on peaceful change, opportunity for all, consultation, the federal concept and a bill of rights covering the entire populace.

It is probable that the ruling Nationalist party will use the declaration as a weapon against the United party in the expected general election in April. A prominent Nationalist newspaper dismissed the document as "political megalomania."

However, it is already clear that the declaration will assist the development of a significant rapport between the United party and black South Africans. And such a rapport could alter the political structure of this apartheid country.

Extensive Talks
According to Mr. Schwarz, the discussions before the signing "covered a wide range of subjects and we spontaneously decided in our personal capacities to record our faith in the peaceful future of South Africa."

He continued:

"We agreed to make the contents of the document public so that members of all population groups, irrespective of political affiliation, would see this demonstration of our faith in a South Africa of equal opportunity, security, happiness and peace for all its people."

"We also believe the outside world should be shown that black and white together are prepared to work for peaceful change in a realistic manner and the desire for sound and honorable principles is not merely the view of a small minority of whites."

Chief Buthelezi recently returned from a visit to Rhodesia, Tanzania and Zambia for talks with the leaders of those countries. Inside South Africa, his status as the most influential black leader is accepted by both races.

Chief Buthelezi commented that "the time is ripe in South Africa for the establishment of a permanent consultative internal body. The climate in South Africa favors racial changes and the inclusion of Africans in the decision-making process."

In Vinh Binh Province, government militia threw back Communist troops in two separate engagements in an area about 75 miles southwest of the capital. Seven militiamen were wounded, while Communist losses were given as 11 dead.

The command also reported that the first concrete step was taken today for the exchange of more prisoners between the South Vietnamese and Viet Cong, when both parties inspected a possible exchange site.

On Friday, both sides announced they had reached an agreement in principle to resume the exchange before the Tet holiday, Jan. 23, a traditional time for Vietnamese family reunions. The exchange was suspended in July.

Viet Cong and South Vietnamese officials of the Joint Military Commission went today to Loc Ninh, the Viet Cong administrative capital, 70 miles north of Saigon, for the site inspection.

Two Leaders Quit S. Korea Ruling Party

SEOUL, Jan. 7.—Two prominent members of President Chung Hee Park's Democratic Republican party quit today to demand the restoration of democratic freedoms, including a free press.

Mr. Park and his aides ignored the demands of the movement, which has been joined by some religious leaders and intellectuals.

Today, police picked up for questioning two writers who announced support for a campaign for a constitutional amendment to "restore democratic order."

The nine were among 61 prominent literary men who today signed a statement demanding that "the basic rights of the people, including the freedom of conscience and the freedom of expression, be guaranteed institutionally."

"It is a natural right of the people to appeal for a constitutional amendment to put an end to one-man rule and restore the democratic order," the statement by the 61 said. "We declare that we will never give up this right."

The nine writers were taken to a police station from a central Seoul teahouse where they and others had signed the statement. Police sources said that the writers were being questioned on how their group had been organized. It was not known whether they would be formally arrested and charged.

Mr. Chung said that he was quitting the ruling Democratic Republican party because he could no longer "find a minimum of freedom to express my convictions as a party member."

He appealed for the party to take note of the people's wishes.

President Park contends that the authoritarian system he installed in October, 1972, when he replaced the constitution with martial law, is necessary to safeguard the country from Communist North Korea and to ensure uninterrupted national development.

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS

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IV.—In order to be accepted the aforementioned requests must be written conforming to the preselection regulations which can be withdrawn either from the Ministry of Public Works and Communications at Rabat or from the Embassies of Morocco.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

NOTICE TO AMERICAN NAVAL AND ARMY CORPS & PERSONNEL: Diplomatic Corps of U.S. Embassy, Mass of former Ambassador CHARLES BOLGER at the Military Church, 22, Avenue de la République, Our Lady of Victory, Sunday, January 13, at 1:00 p.m. No House, 7000.

مكتبة الجليل

Bells and Blasts

The Arab oil embargo, said Ashraf Ghorbal, Egyptian ambassador-designate to the United States, to a television audience, "was meant only to ring a bell—ring a bell wide and clear in every door, in America and in the world, that we too are human beings; we too are suffering, and we have been suffering for the past 25 years."

Given historic practices in the use of power, military or economic, it is hard to quarrel with this. One might be tempted to wonder just what Mr. Ghorbal's "we" comprised, and how and why Egyptians had been suffering; Western nations, paying astronomical prices for scarce fuel may have thought ruefully of the word-play inspired by President Jefferson's imposition of an embargo on American goods during the Napoleonic wars: "O grab me!" (embargo spelled backwards).

Nevertheless, oil has been used with considerable success as an economic weapon during the current Middle Eastern crisis, and there is movement toward a settlement. Judging by a recent poll taken on behalf of CBS News, the Arab bell-ringing has done little to change American sympathies in the Middle East, or to stir up much sentiment for placing pressure on Israel. But the Arabs do have a case, and that is being presented at Geneva. If there can be reasonable accommodation on both sides, a peace can be achieved, and America and the West will hail it. The oil embargo, in its political and economic aspects, is being widely regarded as

a part of global industrialism's energy problem, whether as precipitant or omen.

What is perhaps more pertinent to Mr. Ghorbal's argument is the wave of terror, actual and anticipated, which caused a virtual British mobilization at Heathrow Airport and which is having its repercussions on the Continent and in America.

Irresponsible terror is not an admissible weapon in international affairs. The fact that it is irresponsible—that there is no authoritative source which can be appealed to, or if necessary coerced—does not alter the possibility that some nations or established causes may hope to gain by it. And, by the same token, such nations and causes can lose by it.

Arab states and Palestinian groups recognized this by repudiating the brutal attack on Rome airport last month, and the trail of senseless killings that led at last to Kuwait. But Kuwait has not tried the perpetrators, nor allowed either Italy, where the crime began, nor Morocco, whose officials were among the slain, to do so. This is an evasion of actual responsibility that, in effect, assumes a responsibility for acts of terror, and contributes to international uneasiness. Ringing doorbells is one thing; condoning terrorists who blast doors down comes into another category. An oil boycott, for all the economic damage it wreaks, may be negotiable. But outright murder of persons going about their lawful occasions demands trial and punishment.

SALT Bog...

One of the sharpest ironies of the nuclear arms race has been the periodic discovery that the weapons which most endanger American security are those the United States itself has invented to enhance it. Of no weapon has this ever been more true than of the MIRV multiple warhead missile, which threatens now to shift the nuclear balance in Russia's favor and has bogged down the second round of the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT-2) in Geneva.

It was MIRV—and, particularly, Russia's first MIRV test last summer atop the giant new SS-18 missile—that Secretary of State Kissinger undoubtedly had in mind the other day when he described the chief difficulty in SALT-2 as "the rapid technological change in which weapons may outstrip the capacity of political control." But some nongovernmental experts believe this pessimistic assessment is based on assumptions about Soviet policy which can only be probed by serious proposals for MIRV limitations of a kind the administration so far has been unwilling to make.

...MIRV Mess

The problem now is that President Nixon, on Pentagon urging, refused to settle in SALT-1 for limitations on defensive antiballistic missile systems, although that was the chief American objective initially. To obtain some kind of SALT-1 accord on offensive missiles during his pre-election Moscow visit in 1972, the President signed a five-year interim agreement conceding to Moscow a substantial edge in missile launchers and payload to compensate for the American lead at that time in MIRV warhead numbers and some other advantages. The MIRV issue was put off to SALT-2 on the false assumption that the American lead there served an American advantage. But, if the Soviet Union now places MIRVs atop its giant ICBMs, the asymmetric balance of SALT-1 could turn into Soviet superiority and even a Soviet first-strike capability.

All this now complicates the task of negotiating a permanent agreement on offensive strategic forces, the chief task of SALT-2. The Soviet Union clearly will not forgo having its own MIRVs now that the United States has deployed thousands. Nor is it likely to rip out its big ICBM silos, to reduce launchers and payloads to the American level, as proposed by Sen. Jackson of

Washington, who favors letting MIRV run free.

What remains possible, if a renewed race in offensive missiles is to be avoided, is an agreement that would simply limit MIRVs sufficiently to prevent either side from reaching for a first-strike capability. Several formulas have been suggested that could be verified by unilateral radar and satellite inspection. One scheme would limit MIRV testing on both sides to head off a second generation of more accurate silo-killing MIRVs. It would also limit Soviet deployment of SS-18 MIRV missiles to the 25 silos already built for them and bar MIRVs from most or all of the 300 huge SS-9 silos. The mirroring of smaller missiles on land or sea would not create a first-strike capability.

An American proposal of this kind, to be taken seriously, would have to offer U.S. concessions of equal value, such as a halt in deployment of Minuteman-3 and, perhaps, the de-mirving of some Minuteman-3s and limitations on the new Trident submarine missile system now in development. The alternative is a MIRV race that could destabilize the nuclear balance and, in a crisis, increase the danger of nuclear war by stirring fear on both sides that the other might be tempted to strike first.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

World Oil Supplies

Individual countries like France, Japan and Britain are busily pursuing direct talks with individual Gulf states to ensure oil supplies through trade, arms and technological deals. And this in a sense has been encouraged by producing countries such as Kuwait, Iran and Saudi Arabia, which have talked of favored treatment on bilateral bases. Yet the problems of oil, and particularly of prices, are too wide in their ramifications

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 3, 1899

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Had the war with Spain lasted a short time longer it is probable that the U.S. flag would now be flying over the Caroline Islands, as the navy, from the time of Rear Adm. Dewey's victory, was anxious to take this group. "The Islands would probably have been taken anyway but for the fact that Secretary Long, by direction of the President, cabled Rear Adm. Dewey forbidding him to do so."

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1924

PARIS—Miss Pearl White, the American film star, who postponed her sailing on the Paris last Saturday to about 10 days hence, may never again play in pictures. That, at least, is the declaration she made to a reporter of the New York Herald in an interview in her suite at the Hotel Chillon last night. Asked the reason why, she replied the reason is simply that she doesn't feel like working and wants to stop.

Green Revolution

The Green Revolution that we hope will feed the growing world population in the underdeveloped world depends on such heavy use of chemical fertilizers, not just on the new varieties of rice and other grains. This fact has made worldwide demand mushroom, and production has not kept pace. Ewell figures that plant capacity for making nitrogen fertilizer has grown 8 percent a year in the last few years, and consumption 9 percent—with use now limited by supply.

The energy crisis is a major dislocating factor at the moment, because it takes energy in large amounts to make nitrogen fertilizer. It all comes from ammonia, which in turn is made with a hydrocarbon, usually gas or oil. It takes a ton of oil to make a ton of ammonia, which converts to two or three tons of fertilizer, depending on the type.

"The principal raw material of modern U.S. agriculture is fossil fuel." That statement, doubtless surprising to most of us, was made and proved by a group of agricultural scientists in the magazine Science last November.

Palestinian Arabs

A Saudi Arabian diplomat recently stated in a television interview that the Arab oil boycott was motivated by the condition of 2 million Arabs living in tents in the desert. If there are two million Arabs living in tents in the desert, they are the Saudi Arabian poor, not the Palestinians. The large majority of Palestinian Arabs, about one-half million, are settled today in Jordan, Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In all these areas there was unprecedented prosperity, a manpower shortage and no real need for UN charity during the period preceding the recent outbreak of hostilities. Of the remaining half a million Palestinians, many reside in the oil producing countries and receive unprecedented wages as a result of the chronic labor shortage. There are only about 300,000 refugees in camps, and only part of these are without proper income and housing.

Over half of Israel's population of 3 million comes from the neighboring Arab countries where their homes and other properties were expropriated. These resources were not used to house, resettle or help the Palestinian Arabs in any way. The property of the Jews and the enormous wealth squandered on useless wars (already over six billion dollars!) could have provided the refugees with a standard of living higher than that of Western Europe. The Saudi rulers prefer to spend their oil revenues on Cadillac cars and armaments, and to gamble on the international money markets, rather than to help their own poor or the Palestinians.

If they really cared about these people they would sell their oil and use the revenues for development and for raising the standard of living of poor Arabs. Instead, they play politics and engage in military adventures, while expecting the West to provide welfare checks to their poor. At the same time the Arab countries are using oil as a political-economic weapon, they are requesting Western countries to double their con-

Green Revolution

tribution to UNRRA for the maintenance of Arab refugees. It is time to ask why these affluent oil producing countries do nothing to help the refugees and demand additional sacrifices from those suffering from the Arab oil boycott.

HARRY J. LIPKIN, Rehovot, Israel.

Injustice

It is curious what can come to be called injustice. Is it not unjust that thousands of Palestinians (who left Palestine in 1948 because of Arab propaganda) are still living in unspeakable poverty in refugee camps after 25 years while those oil rich Arab countries repeatedly refuse to help them in any way? Is it not unjust that Arabs living in East Jerusalem did not have proper sewage systems until after the Six Day War and that the Arabs on the West Bank did not until the same time have the possibility for university training? Is it not unjust that the Palestinians in occupied Israel are slandered because they are so content that they did not lift a gun in this last war? And is it not most unjust that we in the world allow ourselves to be duped by greed and religious hatred that in being called "injustice" causes us to jump onto the bandwagon of propaganda, distracted in a situation that we still can control, leaving all logic behind? S. I. PHILLIPS, Geneva.

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Bernard Levin

From London:

For the first time in many years, the strikes are openly declared to be partly political.

LONDON—Any review of the year which has just mercifully staggered to its close must, where Britain is concerned, record two important and heartening facts: No volcanoes have erupted, no earthquakes have taken place. It may be argued that Britain has no volcanoes to erupt, and is thousands of miles from the earthquake belt, and that the absence of these two distressing phenomena could have been remarked upon in any year of Britain's history, since we have never had either. Very possibly. But in 1973 there has been so little else to feel happy about that we must take our silver things where we can find them.

The year began with Britain's membership of the Common Market, which came into force on Jan. 1. No great catastrophes followed, nor did any great benefits; nobody seriously supposed they would, except very gradually. Opponents of Britain's accession, however, have been blaming on it everything unpleasant that has happened during the year, such as the inexorable inflation. And Britain's traditional disapproval of foreigners and of getting involved with them is clearly going to be a long time ebbing; the latest poll on the subject shows that Britain has a far higher proportion of people disapproving EEC membership than any other member country.

Price Policy

Economically, the year has been dominated by the government's introduction of Phase-3 of its policy for prices and incomes. Cumbersome and elaborate machinery has been set up for regulating both, and experienced loophole-fitters are even now at work, but for all its faults, the plan does seem to be widely accepted as striving to be fair. A good many union leaders, however, to say nothing of a good many of their followers, deny that it is fair, at least as it relates to them, and have launched determined assaults on the legislation and its effects, using the weapons of industrial action. For the first time in very many years, too, the strikes and other restrictive actions are openly declared to be at any rate partly political—designed not to get better wages but to smash the government's legislation and indeed the government itself. As the year ended, amid a growing crisis and emergency regulations, there was no saying how the battle will end.

Earlier, a different form of industrial confrontation was seen, when the one union still refusing to recognize the existence of the Industrial Relations Court (the gigantic engineers' union) found itself in the end fined \$100,000 for contempt, and then found the money being taken from its funds by court order when it refused to pay voluntarily. Nor was that the only refusal to obey the law in political circumstances; the municipal councilors at the little township of Clay Cross, a place until now virtually unknown anywhere else in the country, have put it on the map by refusing to implement the government Housing Finance Act because it meant that some municipal rents would have been increased. A good deal of support for the law-breaking of both the engineers' union and the Clay Cross councilors has come from the left wing of the Labor party, which must surely be sowing dragon's teeth in accepting the principle that the law may be broken if some people find it politically distasteful to obey it.

Diary Climbs

Food prices have led the way up the inflation chart, and the climb is now sufficiently steep to make even the steepest mountaineer dizzy. No slackening of the rate of increase is in sight; on the contrary, all the signs suggest that things in this respect can only get worse still. Master swings against the government at parliamentary by-elections, however, have not been matched by swings to the Labor party; the voters' rejection of Mr. Wilson's party is even more vehement than their rejection of Mr. Heath's. Mr. Wilson, however, on the whole, been the gainer, but there are slight signs now that their handwagon is slowing down and that many Tory voters are returning to the Tory fold; fewer Labor voters seem willing to do so, however, which is bad news indeed for Labor.

On the murkier edge of politics, the rumors and allegations about corruption in public life, which have been rife all year, and indeed were rife last year too, culminated in the arrest and trial of an architect accused of bribery and other offenses, and a civil servant, together with a number of other people, on similar charges; the trials are still going on, so I cannot comment on them or the issues, but it can be safely said (safely in both senses of the word) that even when the trials are over, the discussion of the probity of this country's local government will not be.

Enoch Powell, perpetual stormy petrel of British politics, has gone still further out on his lonely limb; his recent outburst questioned the prime minister's sanity, but led to many people questioning his own. The Concorde supersonic aircraft cost many more millions, and a secret report by its manufacturers (leaked, like practically all secret reports these days) admitted it was probably unsalable; many more millions yet were allocated for it, though, as were even more millions for an even bigger and more preposterous pair of white elephants—the new airport to serve London and the Channel tunnel. The prime minister spoke some notable words—particularly notable for a Conservative prime minister—about the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," after some revelations about shabby financial wheeler-dealing in high circles. Reform was promised, as was action to end the greatest single cause of political resentment in the country—the immense profits made by property speculators. But no action has in fact been taken yet.

The Sunny Side

Not, as you may have noticed, a year to uplift the spirits and make the future something to be welcomed with glad cries. Still, as I say, there have been no earthquakes, and no volcanic eruptions. Nor, for that matter, have there been widespread outbreaks of bubonic plague. There is a sunny side of every street, it seems.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Theodore Rousseau

I was most interested in the lengthy and detailed obituary devoted to my old friend and one-time colleague, Theodore Rousseau.

Perhaps in a future story concerning Joe Gormley AP might be willing to make an assessment of his "pretentious" or lack of same.

JACQUELINE R. SIMPSON, Lagos, Portugal.

The Herald Tribune apologizes for its lapse. Gormley, incidentally, is beautiful.

Opio, France. JACK LAMS.

True, he was not related to Henri R. de Donaxier or to Jean-Jacques R. de "The Confessions," but if I am not mistaken, he was the direct descendant, as well as the namesake, of Theodore Rousseau (1812-1887), one of the leading members of the Barbizon school of painting.

Geneva.

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Best Dressers in the Theater

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—If behind every great man there is a little woman who finds his socks and sees that his tie is straight, behind every theatrical performance there is an anonymous someone called a dresser waiting in the wings.

Anonymous, that is, to the audience. Good dressers are considered jewels by the stars who employ them, treasure them during the run of the show and recommend them to their friends when the final curtain comes down.

To a woman star with complicated changes to make, a dresser is the pillar of dependability as opposed to the wardrobe people, who are responsible for the maintenance of costumes and who help dress the chorus usually long after one star.

Every Detail
The dresser arrives early, sees that every detail of each costume is ready either in the star's dressing room or in the off-stage change room. Then she helps the star get out of one costume and into another, sometimes in less than two minutes.

It comes almost automatic, said Corinne Bishop, who dresses Debbie Reynolds for "Irene." "You check every dress. You wax the zippers and run them up and down. And you're ready on eye."

Zippins don't often stick, Miss Bishop said, "but if they do, you've got your safety pins or needles and thread. If worse comes to worst, you tell them not to turn their backs to the audience."

In addition to her normal chores, a dresser is a friend. "I laugh with them and cry with them at their troubles," said Eloise White, a comfortable star with a heavy laugh who was responsible for dressing Kay Ballard in the recently closed "Molly."

Other Duties
She may also be a dog walker, a baby sitter to the star's children, a personal shopper, a cleaner of telephone calls and mail, a flower arranger and a purveyor of hot tea and soup, and a general doer of backstage tensions.

Most of all, she and the star must have a special rapport. "You have to enjoy them," explained Fran Frank, who dresses Glynnis Johns in "A Little Night Music." "You're with them eight times a week for four hours at a time. You have to trust and understand each other."

Actually, the funniest thing about Glynnis and me is the language barrier. Mrs. Frank talks on. "She speaks British. But she's not a bit (British) in the post (small) and the (bathroom). We're giving each other language lessons."

Dressers, in one way or another, are usually stage struck. They thrive on the hustle and bustle and electric atmosphere behind the scene. Some, like Eloise White, have had their own stage careers. Eloise Evers, who dresses Agnes Moorehead in "Gigi," was half of a wife-walking act with her husband, Frank, who is now a stagehand on the show.

A Dancer
Eloise Beale (she dresses Helen Hecart for "Veronica's Closet") wanted to be a dancer. She was 14 and she and her friend Rosebud in Harlem used to talk about running away from home to enter a dance contest.

"My mother found out and put a stop to it," she recalled. But a few years later, she was dancing in the chorus of a revue and then "I did some ballroom dancing with a feller." Her first dresser's job was in the 1930s in Hollywood with Dorothy Lee, who played foil to Wheeler and Woolsey, the comedy duo.

She went on to spend nine years with Tallulah Bankhead. "I was scared of her at first, but it was beautiful. She was such a great talker. Marilyn Monroe (I loved her) would have her: her photograph her fan pictures and once sent her shopping with a blank check for a white fur coat."

Other Actresses
In her long career, her "ladies" have included Vivien Leigh, Joan Bennett, Myrna Loy, Carol Channing and Barbra Streisand. "I was warned off her, but she was adorable, didn't she, when I caught her skin in a zipper once." She was also dresser to one man, Martin Gabel.

Actors generally employ male dressers, but he didn't want no man fussing over him," Miss Beale said. Fran Frank said she finds drama backstage more interesting than on. So when her late husband, who was a stagehand, told her that Julie Harris was looking for a dresser in "The Warm Pastures" back in 1959, she jumped at the chance.

Miss Harris was a "sweetheart" and "all the ladies I was with have a terrific sense of humor—Shelley Winters, Elaine Stritch, Alexis Smith. Glynnis has a very dry humor—I appreciate it."

The Union
Like most dressers, Mrs. Frank is a member of the Theatre Wardrobe Attendants' Union Local 704. According to the union, the wage scale is \$125.08 for eight performances, six days a week. But star dressers usually nego-

tiate their own salaries with the show's management and are not required to join the union.

Through a dressing room marked "Her Italianship" (Kay Ballard was born Ballotta), a visitor was greeted by a lively black poodle and the big smile that belongs to Eloise White.

Mrs. White got backstage about 30 years ago, working for Edna Best, who was married to the handsome British actor Herbert Marshall. Mrs. White said that when Mr. Marshall kissed her once, "I like to faint."

Later, there was Maureen Stapleton, who liked a glass of cold champagne after the show, and Lauren Bacall, who once introduced her to the Duke of Windsor. "I helped him into his car. He said I was a nice lady."

Third Show
Miss Ballard obviously likes Eloise White. "Molly" was the third show they had worked on together. Eloise never forgets to get her a fresh stick of Trident gum to chew between scenes, or to put the prop cookies in her bag or give her her luck piece, a scarf that belonged to Gertrude Berg, the original Molly Goldberg.

And Debbie Reynolds seems pleased to find Corinne Bishop, neatly dressed in a pants suit, when she arrives in her dressing room, heralded by the barking of poodles.

Besides helping Miss Reynolds with seven changes—"from the skin out"—Miss Bishop writes thank-you notes for the endless shower of gifts sent to the star: a needlepoint pillow made by a

Dolores Evers, right, helps Agnes Moorehead dress for "Gigi."



room, heralded by the barking of poodles. Besides helping Miss Reynolds with seven changes—"from the skin out"—Miss Bishop writes thank-you notes for the endless shower of gifts sent to the star: a needlepoint pillow made by a

chorus boy, dolls, crocheted slippers and home-baked cookies from fans. Miss Bishop, a brisk, talkative woman, had been a practical nurse before she became dresser to Angela Lansbury for the three-year run of "Mame." She went

on to work for Katharine Hepburn in "Coco." Miss Hepburn, a spartan New Englander, kept the dressing area so cold that the chorus complained. "But when she realized it, she was so nice, got heaters put in and bought everybody sweaters."

Ex-Convicts Teach U.S. Delinquents Crime Doesn't Pay

By Jon Nordheimer

BALTIMORE (NYT)—In the basement of a musty Victorian mansion in one of Baltimore's changing neighborhoods, there is a school for young criminals.

The students are teen-age muggers, stick-up men and rip-off artists like Harold and Andre Mack and Tony, who are not behind bars though some people in Baltimore believe they should be, including possibly Harold and Andre and Mack and Tony.

The adult instructors know what a "mugger's" choice of life is, and can tell the kids how it personally felt to pull down a "chump" (victim) on a dark street and see his eyes blaze with hurt and fright before surrendering his wallet.

The director spent years on Death Row before being pardoned for his contribution toward penal reform. His assistant has done three prison stints for dope addiction. One of the staff members is a former cop suspended for taking bribes, and many of the others have some form of criminal record.

What is going on here is not an updated version of Pagan's school for thieves in "Oliver Twist." It is a project funded by the federal government to prevent teen-agers who have fallen in trouble with the law from becoming hardened criminals.

The best teachers, it is trying to demonstrate, are those who have been through the nation's correctional system and know what it does to young minds.

A 'Diversion' Project
The program is called a pre-trial intervention project, a new component of the criminal justice system that has been adopted by some 50 cities with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

Basically, pre-trial intervention—also called "diversion"—is intended to short-circuit criminal careers by funneling first offenders through a community's social service resources instead of simply locking them up and stifling their chances of functioning as law-abiding members of society.

The Baltimore program, an experiment financed by the Department of Labor, deals exclusively with teen-agers. The program will accept multiple offenders between the ages of 15 and 17 as long as they are not accused of a "capital" crime like murder or rape. Drug addiction, because treatment requires medical resources, is also a bar to admission.

When the program began two years ago, the counselors discovered that only a few teenagers inside the age limit qualified as first offenders. By the time the youngsters had reached 16, they had already been in trouble with the law several times.

A basic difference between this program and other techniques meant to shield teen-agers from the deleterious effects of penal life is its moral stance toward the crime committed. It doesn't have one.

The 'Client'
In fact, the counselors' most scathing criticism of the "client," as the young offender is called, is to admonish him for taking part in a high-risk crime like mugging that could cost him several years of freedom in exchange for a meager payoff.

He is, in the counselors' ghetto vernacular, a "chump." He is told by the counselor that he ends up in the "slammer" for a few bucks while smart dudes like former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who pleaded no contest to a charge of income tax evasion, rake in hundreds of thousands of dollars and are set free.

The best teachers, the program is trying to show, are those who have been through the nation's correctional system and know what it does to young minds.

to change their perception that the policeman who arrested them is the custodian of a racist society. "The only moralizing we do is about the injustices of society," remarked Kathy McCoubrey, a white member of the counseling staff.

The headquarters for the project is across the street from the towering plume of water pushed up from the Druid Lake reservoir. Once a middle-class Jewish neighborhood, the streets in the area are now run-down and mostly black in a city that is mostly black.

Perhaps because the project has been carried on with little public attention—and in the area whose children it is trying to help—it has not had to cope with the public anger over "coddling criminals" that other types of rehabilitation efforts have generated in other cities.

What complaints there have been, according to Robert I. H. Hammerman, judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore assigned to the juvenile division, have generally been cleared up by "demonstrating that our recidivism rate is way below what happens to kids placed on probation by the courts."

Judge Pleased
Although he adds that the program is too young for any really definitive statistics to be available, Judge Hammerman is pleased with the results achieved so far. "If the object of the courts is to turn these kids to a wholesome life instead of a criminal one, then we shouldn't care how it's done," he says.

The project's director, Eddie Harrison, a tall 31-year-old black man, heads a staff of 17 counselors and paraprofessionals. "Basically, we teach the kids how not to get arrested," he explained the other day in his office. "If a boy is sent off to a state training school the only thing he learns is how to become a better crook. He comes out and he's too old to return to school and statistics show that three out of four will commit another crime."

Only this time he becomes a convicted felon, and that record makes him almost totally unemployable the rest of his life. One act of recklessness when he's 15

and he's forced into a cycle of crime and prison. In Baltimore, however, the boy gets a break. After his arrest he is released and a report goes to the Department of Juvenile Services where it is reviewed by Adrian Reed, the diversion project's associate administrator.

"I'm looking for the drop-out-unemployed kid," remarked Mr. Reed, 41, who had served three prison sentences for drug addiction before he found an alternative to heroin in his work to help ghetto youths. "I'm looking for the kid who has nothing to do all day and possibly has access to a weapon. The kid and his parents sign a form waiving the right to a speedy trial because they'd rather go with us than take a chance beating the rap in court."

Offender's Attitude
The offender comes to the project with the attitude that he has perhaps discovered an easy way to "beat the rap." Mr. Reed acknowledged, and there may even be a longshot chance that some sophisticated teen-ager has committed a crime on the theory that he will be rescued from punishment by the project's counselors.

But the fact is that the project accepts only some 400 of the 10,000 teen-agers arrested every year in Baltimore, and experience has shown that the individual who enters the project is capable of manipulating the system in any manner. That is part of his problem.

The youngsters are guided through a course of self-analysis in group sessions like the one led by Avon Bellamy, the project's educational coordinator, recently inside a room in the project's headquarters. Ten black and three white teen-age clients were sitting on chairs and sofas in an irregular circle.

The week before, in the group's first session together, the boys and three girls participating were

Spanish Tourism
MADRID, Jan. 7 (AP)—Spain's income from tourism last year was around \$3.2 billion, nearly 10 percent up on 1972, according to an unofficial source. An estimated 34.5 million tourists came to Spain in 1973, seven percent more than in the previous year.

asked to exchange sexual roles and play out what they felt the other sex was thinking. In this session, the teen-agers were asked to recall the times when they were hurt by the insults or jokes of a friend.

Pregnant Girl
Before the discussion got very far, Harold, a tall and glib youth, made a pointed reference to the condition of Bunny, a pregnant 16-year-old girl seated on the couch beside him, playing for the laughs from the others in the group.

COUNSELOR: I wonder how you would feel if you were in Bunny's place?
HAROLD: Man, last week I had to be a girl and now, when I have to be pregnant. [More laughter.] Well, the way I feel is this [and he suddenly breaks into a flip Wilson cadence for his punch line]: If you were willing to make it you should be willing to take it. [Even Bunny shakes with laughter.]

COUNSELOR: Michael, have you ever been hurt by words?
Michael, a solemn white youth, grunts "yes" almost inaudibly. [The others snicker and clasp hands over their mouths to suppress laughter at the awkward Michael, but later they confess guilt over mocking him.]

HAROLD: The worst hurting feeling I ever had was when I was strung out over a girl and she burned me by playing around behind my back and, when, my face felt like Frankenstein stepped on it.

ANDRE (more reflective than ever): The way I feel the world is now you don't care who gets hurt. People really don't want to hurt each other but sometimes you just can't help it.

COUNSELOR: Harold coming another way. The only way he's to respect anyone's feelings is out of fear.
HAROLD [suddenly defensive]: Man, that's the way it's gotta be when you moved into my neighborhood the guys there used to be on my case all the time.

JAZZ Gillespie Looks Back at Africa

By Leonard Feather

LOS ANGELES—Dizzy Gillespie, who was the United States government's first official jazz emissary (his big band toured the Middle East for the State Department in 1956), was also its most recent. Last month, Gillespie's quartet spent three days in Kenya, helping celebrate the 10th anniversary of that country's independence, then gave two concerts in Tanzania. This was Gillespie's first visit to black Africa.

"I wrote a suite to be performed in a concert at the Kenyatta Conference Center," said Gillespie. "I'd agreed to take the gig provided they would find me a couple of the best local drummers. So I got over there, man, and they hadn't found me no drummers. I said, 'This is Africa and there aren't any drummers? Wait till I tell the cats back home about this.'"

"Then I ran into an African conga player I'd met at Ronnie Scott's club in London. He agreed to come to the rehearsal, and he brought a friend. They both played on my own conga drums. "The reason behind this goes back to a conversation I had with President Nixon in 1969, when I was a guest at Duke Ellington's birthday party at the White House. The President told me,



Dizzy Gillespie—a tribute to Kenya and freedom.

"You did a fine job on your State Department tour. Isn't it about time for you to go back and play again for your fans overseas?"

Musicians
"I told him, 'Mr. President, I ain't too particular about playing for those people. I'm more interested in playing with them. He said, 'Well, do they have that caliber of musician over there?' I replied, 'You don't realize the worldwide extent and breadth of our music. I'm liable to walk into a club in Afghanistan and hear a guy playing a solo that he took off one of my records note by note. Sometimes you can find a better musician for a certain job in a place like Oaxaca than you can get in Philadelphia.'"

In Nairobi, on Uhuru (Freedom) Day, Gillespie played his suite dedicated to Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta. He describes it as an incorporation of Indian, South American and African influences, with a touch of the blues. The work was entitled "Burning Spear." (Kenyatta's nickname many years ago.)

The celebrations also included an unexpectedly agile performance by "Big Daddy" Idi Amin, the 370-pound President of Uganda, along with the Masai tribal dancers and Kenyatta himself.

Introduced to Kenyatta, Gillespie presented him with a record, a photograph, and a plaque. He had received for the occasion from a fellow member of the Bahai faith, to which Dizzy has belonged for some years.

Hospitals
"I met Haile Selassie and President Amin. I also shook the hand of the Aga Khan, who is doing some great things there, building hospitals and schools. Later, when my tooth started acting up in Dar es Salaam, I went to his hospital.

"Some of our music may have sounded strange to the Africans, because harmonically they are still in the same place as always. Their music didn't sound unfamiliar to us, though, in fact, it sounded a lot like calypso. But when I said this to an African musician, his answer was, 'Wait a minute, man. It's the West Indians who should like us—don't forget it all originated here.'"

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It has often been observed by U.S. blacks visiting Africa that they become conscious of their status as Americans just as fully as they become aware of their heritage as Afro-Americans. Gillespie and his sidemen (including guitarist Al Gafa, who is white) took delight in finding at least psychological links to friends in the United States. "Every face all over the world is supposed to be unique, but wherever we turned, we'd see someone that reminded us of a cat back home. One day Mickey Roker, my drummer, said: 'Look, there goes a double for J. J. Johnson, and I'd say, 'Hey, there's Cannonball Adderley.' Boy, that was a nice feeling."

Gillespie was given no State Department briefings, no instructions to be diplomatic. "If I was asked anything about the situation in America, the way I see it would be the way I'd say it. I was given no axes to grind."

An Address
As a self-appointed duty in his diplomatic role, he decided, with the help of a translator, to address his Nairobi audience in their alternate African tongue. (English is the official language.) This was the speech he delivered in his best Swahili:

"I want to say to all of you—the people of Kenya—that you have been my inspiration since way before independence... and also to say that this is the culmination, not only of my professional activities, but also of my human relationships... to come to Kenya, to perform for you, because I think of you as my people."

\$1,700 Bicycle
AREZZO, Italy, Jan. 7 (UPI).—A 19th-century bicycle has fetched a million lire (\$1,700) at the Arezzo antiques fair, according to fair officials. They said that the bicycle, made in the second half of the last century, has a rear wheel is twice the diameter of the front one.

JACQUES JEKEL
Will have a sale of his fur lined collection from the 14th to the 19th of January.
22 Rue de Paradis, Paris-10c.

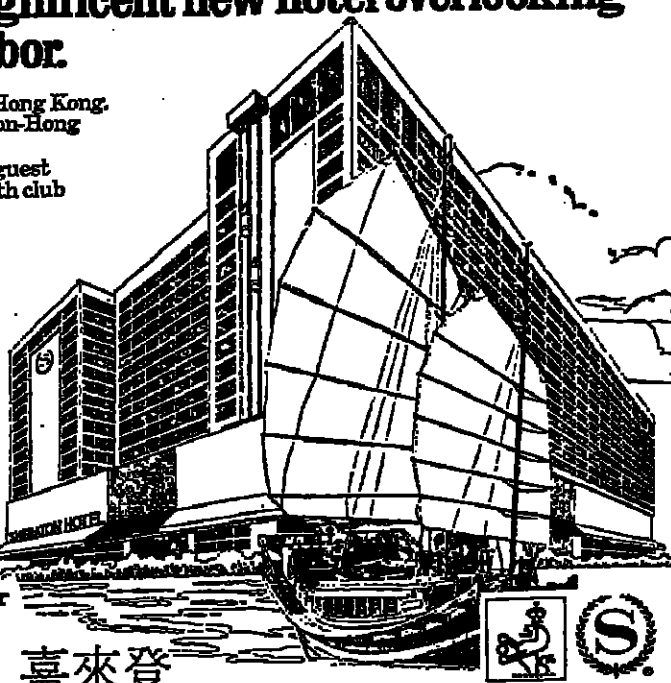
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Page 8

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The figure is divided into two main sections: 'Pre-Test' and 'Main Experiment'. The 'Pre-Test' section includes 'Pre-Test 1' and 'Pre-Test 2'. The 'Main Experiment' section includes 'Main Experiment 1' and 'Main Experiment 2'. The 'Pre-Test' section is further divided into 'Pre-Test 1' and 'Pre-Test 2'. The 'Main Experiment' section is further divided into 'Main Experiment 1' and 'Main Experiment 2'. The 'Pre-Test' section is further divided into 'Pre-Test 1' and 'Pre-Test 2'. The 'Main Experiment' section is further divided into 'Main Experiment 1' and 'Main Experiment 2'.

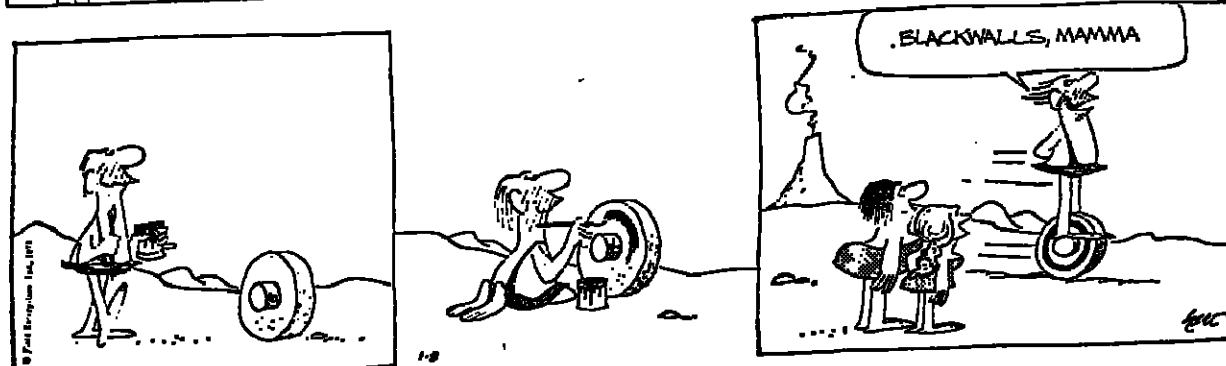
Business. The business community throughout Europe relies on the Herald Tribune for essential world-wide business news. Day after day.

Comment. James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger, Joseph Kraft, Russell Baker, Art Buchwald — read them in the Tribune.

PEANUTS



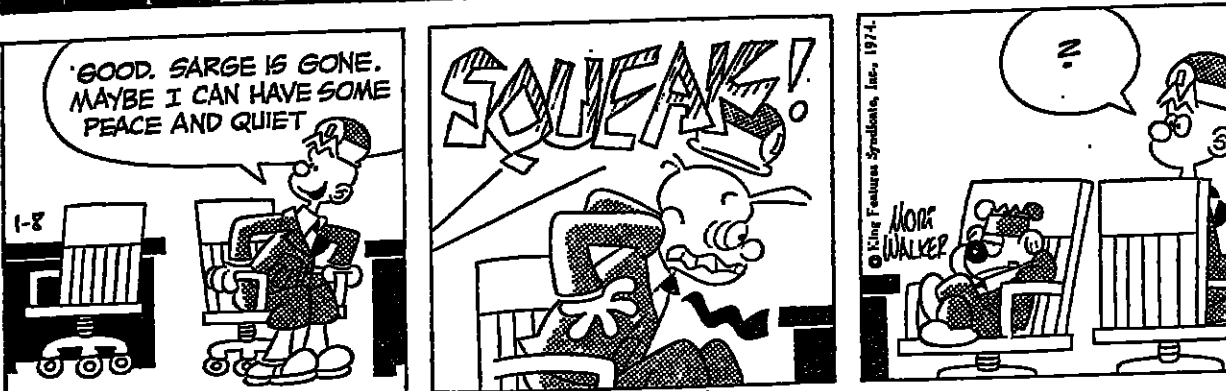
B.C.



L.L. ABNEER



BEETLE BAILEY



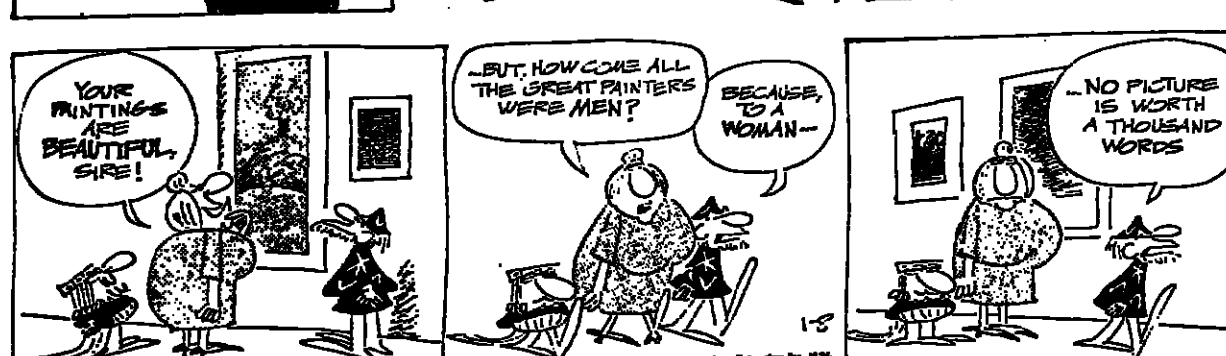
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



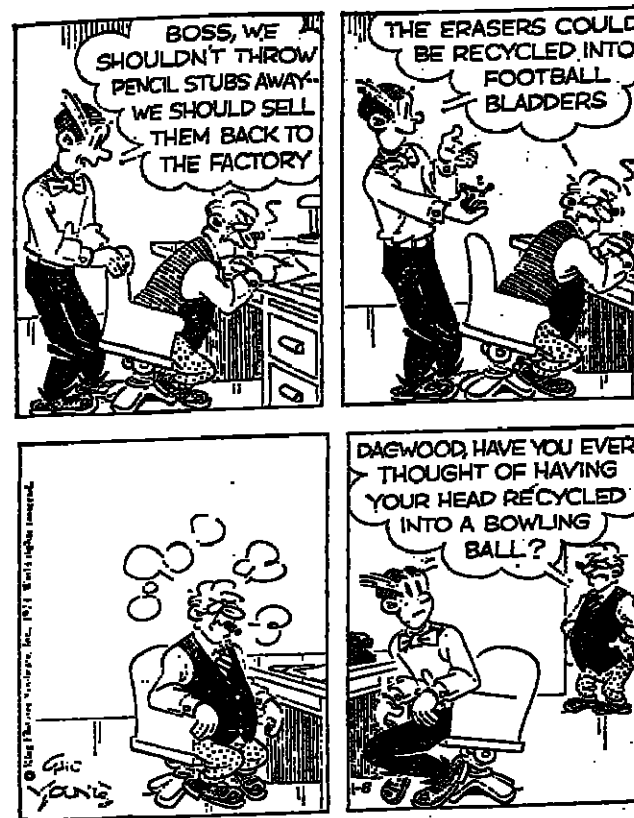
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

As usually happens when two opponents are vied in the same suit, trouble lurks around the corner for someone.

In the diagramed freak deal many players would open the South hand with four hearts, and perhaps lure West into five clubs. The only question then would be the size of the penalty that North-South would collect in a doubled black-suit contract. On this occasion, however, South was content with a modest one heart.

West chose to overcall two clubs. North made a canny pass, rightly supposing that the bidding was not over, and East showed his spades. South not unnaturally judged that his hearts were rebiddable, and when

NORTH
♠ K72
♥ 5
♦ J82
♣ KJ10943

WEST
♠ Q10
♥ 9
♦ Q96
♣ A87852

EAST
♠ A9654
♥ 872
♦ A1073
♣ K54

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ 2♣ Pass 2♠
3♥ Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade queen.

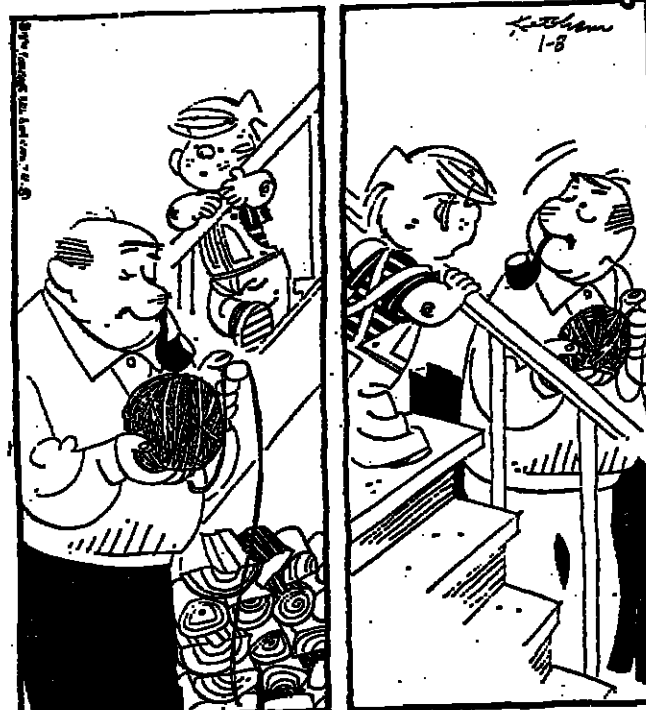
three hearts came around to East he doubled. Sitting under the gun, such a double should be regarded as a penalty suggestion, not a guarantee. With a poor defensive hand West should no doubt have retreated to three spades, but chose to pass.

Looking just at the North-South hand, there seems to be a fair play for four hearts. The declarer needs to find West with the spade ace, and have either the ace or queen of diamonds in a favorable location. But even three hearts was in jeopardy when the spade queen was led, since the dummy was entry-less.

The defense continued spades, and South ruffed the third round ostentatiously with the heart ace. He ran five more trump tricks, and then had to hope that West would lead the diamond queen. When he led toward the jack he could not be prevented from making his ninth trick in that suit.

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Lulus	45 French co.
2 Dress	46 Abrupt tidal rise
3 Mongoose of Asia	47 African tumbler
4 bomb	53 Miss Daniels of films
5 Chain resistor	54 Range of the Rockies
6 do-well	55 Asian country
7 Western lily	57 Siberia
8 Apart	58 Plaza de
9 qua non	59 Stone or Pound
10 Amiable peak in N.H.	60 Kind of laugh
11 Arrival-board notation	61 Actress Anna
12 Drug-induced languor	62 Sea or duck
13 Mournfully	
14 Defends	
15 Trod the boards	
16 Short, in France	
17 Kind of corn cake	
18 Frightened part of Arizona	
19 Indigo	
20 pinch	
21 Palo	
22 Fresh-water fish	
23 Play both sides	
24 Brown pigment	

DENNIS THE MENACE



I'M SAVING IT FOR MY OLD AGE.

YOU MEAN YOU'RE GONNA GET OLDER?

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GURAU

TIBUC

BLOMAG

WHARKO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers: MAGIC ENEMY IMPEDE FIESTA

BOOKS

THE DENIAL OF DEATH

By Ernest Becker. Free Press. 314 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Robert Coles

For a number of years now various psychological theorists and social observers have tried to look at Freud's psychoanalytic principles and their philosophical implications with a critical eye, both respectful and independent. They have examined a great man's ideas without the reflexive antagonism or compliant worship all too commonly accorded a body of knowledge regarded alternately as a form of evil or as a religious creed to be followed literally at all costs. This book of Ernest Becker is a valuable addition to that no longer fledgling tradition of criticism—one thinks of Paul Roazen and Philip Rieff as his comrades. We spend much of our time and energy whistling in the dark, denying death, behaving as if we were immortal, or hoping against hope that some one, something (a pill, a series of lectures, a course of instruction) will make us as long-lived as can be. The great mystery of death always confronts us, but we want and obtain relief from the anxiety (in Kierkegaard's word, the "dread") that is prompts in us.

Needless to say, man's fate is not unique. Nothing alive stays so indefinitely. But man is both blessed and cursed with awareness; he alone worries about time's passage, takes note of his own aging, recognizes and dwells on what must, finally, confront everyone: the last breath. Such knowledge, philosophers over the ages have known, can have a powerful and continuing hold over the minds of people. We are dominated by that ultimate future we know to be ours, even as we virtually deny its possibility.

Interestingly, Freud never quite gave death its due. In the abstract, yes, he acknowledged the murderous destructiveness many of us have no trouble seeing in others, yet shun noticing in ourselves. But he refrained from tethering that observation to individual lives—an ironic reluctance, in view of his candor and boldness. The last breath, as a force in our lives. And he became outraged when his beloved and much favored disciple, Otto Rank, began to suggest that we are driven not only by our various lusts, but by our sense of vulnerability and transcendence and the rage and violence a condition of helplessness generates. Rank's friends and followers believe: was driven to despair by Freud's scornful rejection of his ideas. Why did Freud, a self-proclaimed scientist, behave like the very kind of religious dogmatist he ordinarily scorned?

I suppose Ernest Becker would be inclined to feel that Freud, too, shirked looking at death—that is, the utter limits of human existence—though in this book he is polite and tactful, and does not so much take out after psychoanalytic orthodoxy as indicate more positively, how as indicative more positively, how penetrating and suggestive one particular disciple, Otto Rank, was. The result is a valuable

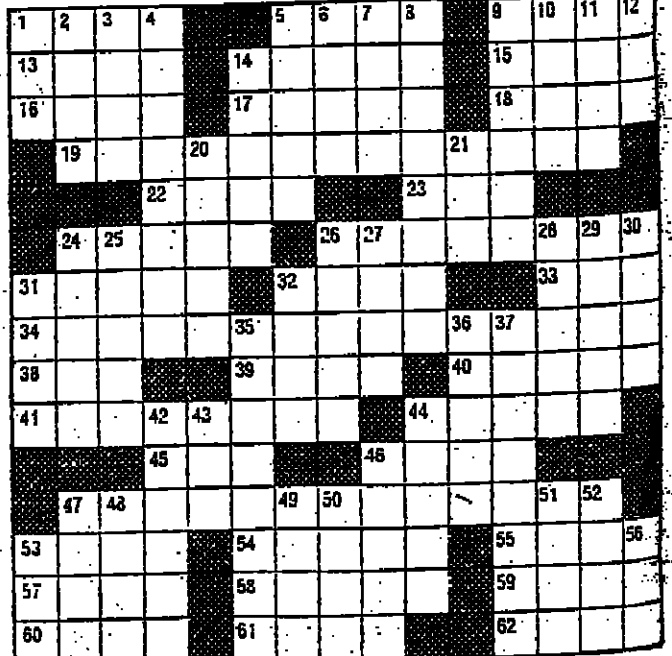
Robert Coles, a Harvard psychiatrist, is the author of "Children of Crisis," volumes II and III of which were awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1973.

© The Washington Post

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Lulus	12 Common verb
2 Dress	14 Spiteful
3 Mongoose of Asia	20 Actress Nita
4 bomb	21 Shampoo's follower
5 Chain resistor	24 Fragrance
6 do-well	25 — of roses
7 Western lily	26 Ready, in Paris
8 Apart	27 Fix over
9 qua non	28 Colette novel
10 Amiable peak in N.H.	29 Tabled role
11 Arrival-board notation	30 Housemaker
12 Drug-induced languor	31 Sacred bull
13 Mournfully	32 Co's partner
14 Defends	35 Movie effects
15 Trod the boards	36 Grand or comic
16 Short, in France	37 Forced back
17 Kind of corn cake	42 Emphasis
18 Frightened part of Arizona	43 Morse-code unit
19 Indigo	44 Living-room pieces
20 pinch	46 — twirler
21 Palo	47 Miss Vague
22 Fresh-water fish	48 Wading bird
23 Play both sides	49 Disturbance
24 Brown pigment	50 Concerning
	51 Idle
	52 Marsh bird
	53 — canto
	58 — sack



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Leads Golf by 4

Miller Not Trapped by Water

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 (AP)—U.S. Open champion Johnny Miller, who had a four-under-par 70 and established a four-stroke lead in rain and cold yesterday in the third round of the weather-weary Bing Crosby national pro-am golf tournament.

A heavy rain today nearly flooded the course and caused a postponement of the final round until Thursday.

Miller, who had a four-under-par 70 and established a four-stroke lead in rain and cold yesterday in the third round of the weather-weary Bing Crosby national pro-am golf tournament.

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of Carmel Bay and took an 80 for 218, 10 strokes back.

Lanny Wadkins, just two strokes back when the third round started, made seven on the par-3 seventh hole at Pebble Beach, took a 71 and had a 217 total going into today's final round in the chase for \$215,000 in total prize money.

That left Grier Jones alone in second, Jones, playing at Pebble Beach, matched par 72 and had a 212 total.

He was two strokes in front of Bruce Summerhays, John Jacobs, Rod Funseth and Tom Kite, tied at 214. Kite had a 58, Summerhays

69, and Funseth and Jacobs 73. Dave Michelberger and Dave Giens were the only others under par, at 215.

The group at 218 included Australian Bruce Crampton and Bob E. Smith, whose 67 was the best round of the day. It included a hole in one on the fifth hole at Pebble Beach.

Jack Nicklaus, winner of three tournaments in the last two years at Pebble Beach, and a solid favorite this year, appeared to be out of it. The Golden Bear could do no better than 71 and was 10 strokes off the pace at 218.

Arnold Palmer and Lee Trevino are not competing. Host-Bing Crosby remained in a hospital suffering from pleurisy.

Winter rules were in effect with players allowed to lift, clean and place the ball on the fairway.

"But you couldn't find a dry place to put it," Miller said. "I had to hit it out of water several times."

He said he also had to move the ball on the greens several times to avoid standing in water, "but even then you were putting through water almost every time."

"I'm leading the tournament and I haven't had a good putting round yet," said Miller, who missed five putts of eight feet or less, two from about three feet.

"I'm hitting the ball awfully well," Miller said. "I'm driving it longer and straighter than I ever have in my life."

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NO OASIS—Johnny Miller blasts water and sand as he comes out of trap on second hole during third-round play of the Bing Crosby tournament, which he leads.

Gros Wins Giant Slalom

Italian Skiers Take Top 5 Spots

BERGHEIMSGADEN, West Germany Jan. 7 (Reuters)—Italian skiers dominated a World Cup giant slalom here today, taking the first five places with up-and-coming Piero Gros turning in an impressive performance to finish first.

Gros, whose victory moved him from fourth to first place in the World Cup standings, made the 1,507-meter course with its 42 gates look easy with a first leg run of 1 minute 54.4 seconds.

In the second heat Gros was beaten by bearded Italian Ervin Stribner, whose daring run moved him from 14th place in the first leg to third overall with a total time of 2:09.53. Gros clocked 2:07.

In second place was defending World Cup holder Gustavo Thoeni, whose title last season was won on a run of solid performance in the giant slalom, his favorite discipline. Thoeni, who won the gold medal for the giant in the Sapporo Olympics, clocked a total time today of 2:09.33.

This was the first time ever that Italians had taken the first five places in a World Cup event as Helmut Schmalz was fourth in 2:10.48 and Tino Pietrangola fifth in 2:10.77.

Erik Haker of Norway, whose World Cup points in recent years have mostly come from giant slalom events, maintained his reputation with two good runs to take sixth place.

The powerful Austrian team had a poor day. Its best World Cup performer, Franz Klammer, finished eighth and moved from first to second place in the overall World Cup standings with 74 points, one behind Gros.

France's recently reconstructed team fared even worse. Only Jean-Claude Fervel, who came tenth in 2:11.59, managed to get into the top 15.

Gros 19, won the 1972 giant slalom at Val d'Isère, France, starting in the third-seeded group.

This season Gros won the World Cup special slalom race at Vipiteno, Italy, and thus emerged as one of the favorites for next month's world championships at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in both the slalom and giant slalom competition.

The victory was the Braves' fourth in a row, tying a club record set earlier this season. Buffalo, playing its fifth of nine games in Maple Leaf Gardens this season, put on a strong defensive showing before 7,454 fans as Garfield Heard grabbed 19 rebounds and blocked eight shots while scoring 12 points.

Buffalo guards Ernie DiGregorio, who had 18 points, and Randy Smith, with 17, kept the Hawks off balance with slick passing while controlling the Braves offense.

Lakers 109, Knicks 105

At Inglewood, Calif., Happy Hairston and Gail Goodrich each sank two free throws and Pat Riley added one in the last 52 seconds to stop a Kansas City-Omaha rally as Los Angeles posted a 109-105 victory.

The Kings trailed by 18 points with 6:19 to go but they rallied to cut the Lakers lead to 104-99 with 1:26 remaining.

Blazers 105, Warriors 105

At Portland, Ore., the Trail Blazers held off a barrage by Golden State in the final minute to down the Warriors, 105-105.

At Chicago, Norm Van Lier scored six points in an overtime to lead the Bulls to a come-from-behind 120-116 victory over Phoenix.

With 2 seconds remaining in regulation time, Jerry Sloan hit a free throw to give the Bulls a 107-105 edge, but the Suns' Keith Erickson sent the game into overtime when his 40-footer from center court, in the air as time ran out, dropped through.

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Los Angeles 100, KC-Omaha 105

Goodrich 28, Hairston 21, Archibald 31, Lacey 19.

Seattle 91, Houston 90 (Haywood 24, Fox 25; Murphy 22, Nivins 22; Purdie 16, Coleman 10; White 26, Pettie 26; Barry 27, Thurmond 27; Buffalo 117, Atlanta 108 (McAdoo 24, Diergo 18; Maravich 34, Hudson 25).

Capital 90, Milwaukee 82 (Cheney 31, Myers 22; Abdul-Jabbar 25, Davis 22; Chicago 128, Phoenix 116 (Laur 32, Walker 22; Scott 30, Van Arsdale 28).

ABA Results

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New York 105, Kentucky 100 (Frying 23, Taylor 12; Dampier 24, Kel 21; Carolina 128, San Diego 108 (Cahill 28, Chomert 24; Williams 24, Johnson 27).

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ABA Results



Piero Gros leads the parade.

"I like them both," he said. "I have no preference for either of them."

Mario Cottelli, the Italian team manager, said his team's splendid performance this season was mainly due to "restless slalom training started at the right

time to whip them into top shape for the world ski events."

Sabich Wins

WILMINGTON, Va., Jan. 7 (UPI)—Former pro world champion Spider Sabich, staging a comeback after a disappointing early season start, defeated Mike Schwaiger of Austria yesterday to win the Benson and Hedges \$4,000 dual slalom race at Mount Snow.

Sabich, who had not got beyond the quarterfinals of a grand prix ski race this winter, took a commanding .775 second lead over Schwaiger in the first of two final runs down the parallel courses.

Schwaiger, who had been trying to catch up in the second run and was disqualified.

Sabich, skiing out of Snowmass, Colo., earned his way to the finals by defeating Alain Penz of France Ken Corrook of Sun Valley, Idaho, and Harald Rofner of Austria.

Otto Tichud of Norway, a winner of Saturday's \$4,000 giant slalom, was eliminated in yesterday's quarterfinals when he missed a gate on the second run against Alain Penz of France.

McAdoo Paces NBA Braves

In Blocking Way of Hawks

TORONTO, Jan. 7 (UPI)—All-star center Bob McAdoo scored 34 points, grabbed nine rebounds and blocked eight shots last night to lead the Buffalo Braves to a 117-108 National Basketball Association victory over the Atlanta Hawks.

The victory was the Braves' fourth in a row, tying a club record set earlier this season. Buffalo, playing its fifth of nine games in Maple Leaf Gardens this season, put on a strong defensive showing before 7,454 fans as Garfield Heard grabbed 19 rebounds and blocked eight shots while scoring 12 points.

Buffalo guards Ernie DiGregorio, who had 18 points, and Randy Smith, with 17, kept the Hawks off balance with slick passing while controlling the Braves offense.

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Buchanan Agrees To Duran Fight

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 7 (AP)—Boxer Ken Buchanan of Scotland has consented to fight world lightweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama after Jan. 15, in Panama, for the title, promoter Jesus Gomez has said.

Buchanan lost the lightweight crown to Duran in 1971 in New York City.

Gomez said Buchanan has agreed to fight for \$20,000 although no specific date was mentioned. Duran's title is recognized by the World Boxing Association.

Price Is Right To Bet on Haiti In Cup Soccer

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Anybody willing to bet that Haiti will win the World Cup soccer championship this year can pick up some tidy odds from Britain's biggest bookies.

Labrokes and William Hill's Organizations today ranked Haiti as the bottom of the World Cup odds table. Labrokes listed the Haitians with Australia and Zaire at 250-1, but William Hill put Haiti all alone at the bottom at 300-1.

West Germany topped both lists as the betting favorite, followed, in order, by Brazil, Italy, the Netherlands, Uruguay and Argentina.

Labrokes quoted the following odds:

West Germany 5-2, Brazil 4-1, Italy 5-1, the Netherlands 12-1, Uruguay 14-1, Argentina 16-1, East Germany and Scotland 20-1, Chile and Poland 25-1, Bulgaria 33-1, Spain 50-1, Yugoslavia and Sweden 60-1, and Australia, Haiti and Zaire 250-1.

William Hill offered:

West Germany 11-4, Brazil 8-2, Italy 5-1, the Netherlands 8-1, Uruguay 10-1, Argentina 14-1, East Germany 16-1, Poland and Scotland 20-1, Bulgaria, Chile, Sweden and Yugoslavia 33-1, Spain 40-1, Zaire 200-1, Australia 250-1 and Haiti 300-1.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Jersey 4, Toronto 2 (Wingard, Rivers 1; Leitch, Hickey, Simpson).

Boston 7, Winnipeg 1 (Taylor, Lund, Mark, Howe 2; Hughes, Labossiere, Spritt; Back).

Edmonton 4, Minnesota 4 (McAeneely, Hamilton, Patenaude, Clime 2; Baird; MacMillan, Arbour, R. Walton, Johnston).

Quebec 4, Chicago 3 (Berliner, Leclerc, Gaudet, Gilbert).

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